

**THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUDGET IN BRIEF**

FISCAL YEAR 2001

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FOREWORD



Since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, we have witnessed dramatic changes in our economy. Fueled primarily by an explosion of technology and innovation, our nation has entered into a period of unparalleled economic prosperity. The Department of Commerce is uniquely positioned to address the opportunities and responsibilities our prosperity presents.

One of the Department's top priorities for Fiscal Year 2001 is to promote e-commerce and take every available step to close the digital divide. The Department's budget proposal would bring more people, places, and businesses into the technological mainstream, helping create digital opportunity in the e-commerce revolution. Although the private sector has led - and should continue to lead - it is the role of government to support the private sector where necessary and ensure that no person, place, or business is left behind.

While our economy is the strongest in a generation, there are still segments of our society that have not shared the full benefits of our prosperity. That is why the Department is proposing a number of initiatives this year aimed at providing more Americans the opportunity to succeed in the new economy — from Native American communities to the Mississippi Delta, and from underserved urban neighborhoods to poor rural communities.

We know that it is imperative to have a highly skilled workforce to keep our prosperity going. That is why our budget includes a new Minority Serving

Institution (MSI) initiative that will help build capacity at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions and Tribal Colleges, so that we help train more workers for the jobs of the future.

In an information economy, it is essential that we have good information. That is why our budget proposal includes the funding necessary to fully complete the Decennial Census and provide the American people the wealth of information that it offers.

To keep our economy strong, we must all continue to open markets abroad, which will create more opportunities for American workers and businesses. Our budget proposal seeks to expand our ability to promote the exports of goods made by American workers, significantly strengthen our efforts to enforce the trade agreements we have with other countries, and provides new resources to help communities that have suffered through plant closings and other sudden and severe economic dislocations.

But, as we seek to strengthen our economy, we must also protect the environment. The Department will focus on new ways to protect the ocean and rivers -- and help those who depend on it for their livelihood and way of life -- as well as improve how we predict weather and climate. In addition, the Lands Legacy Initiative will expand the Department's work with tribes, states, communities and the private sector to improve protection and sustainable use of the Nation's valuable ocean and coastal resources.

Finally, I have made managing the Department of Commerce a cornerstone of my tenure. The budget continues our efforts to modernize the Department for the 21st Century, making it a truly Digital Department so that our customers are provided better and more efficient services.

With our diverse responsibilities, we are more interconnected than ever before. In the final year of the Clinton-Gore Administration, the Commerce team will build on our successes and continue to enable businesses and the American people to participate in this thriving economy.

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FY 2001 COMMERCE BUDGET IN BRIEF

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE BUDGET IN BRIEF

This Budget in Brief provides a summary of the Department of Commerce's programs that will address the Nation's needs. It provides details on our initiatives, priorities, and programs in the President's Budget and identifies the resources we need to conduct new and on-going projects.

The Budget in Brief contains several sections. The Introduction highlights the Commerce Department's programmatic missions and describes how we support the President's agenda and the Administration's priorities. It also identifies the overall resource levels that we seek for FY 2001, describes the other elements that comprise our budget request, describes our specific initiatives and priorities for FY 2001, and provides a framework that links our strategic themes with our programs and goals.

Following the Introduction is a summary section containing tables and charts describing the Department. The bulk of the Budget in Brief follows, that being a bureau-by-bureau description of our program activities and budget requests. The last portion of the Budget in Brief contains legislative requirements and a Department-wide summary.

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) mandates that each federal department produce an Annual Performance Plan (APP) and submit it to Congress with the department's budget submission in early February. The FY 2001 budget represents significant work by the Department of Commerce to integrate the Commerce budget and the FY 2001 APP with the Department's FY 1999 Performance Report which will be submitted in March, 2000. This has enabled us to link performance measures and targets with the annual budget as intended by GPRA.

The Budget in Brief is now available electronically through the Department of Commerce's website, at <http://www.doc.gov/bmi/budget>, and in CD-ROM format. The CD-ROM also contains the APP and the Department of Commerce's proposed FY 2001 budget in full.

POLICY OVERVIEW

The American economy is the strongest it has ever been: the current economic expansion is the longest in history, more than 20 million new jobs have been created, the unemployment rate is the lowest in three decades, and we have the largest budget surplus (in dollar terms) in the history of our country. It demonstrates that President Clinton and Vice President Gore's strategy of fiscal responsibility; investing in education, training, and technology; and opening markets abroad is working for the American economy and for America's working families.

The Department of Commerce's FY2001 budget builds on the Administration's strong record of fiscal discipline and strategic investments. The Department's budget focuses on the following key areas:

Moving Our Economy Into the 21st Century — The Department's FY2001 budget includes \$175 million to help provide more people access to the Internet, to connect more communities to high-speed Internet access, to help more businesses become e-commerce ready, and to incorporate e-commerce measurements into our economic statistics.

Counting Every American — In order to successfully complete Census 2000, the Department's budget includes \$393 million. This funding will enable the Census Bureau to provide critical census data for the apportionment of Congressional seats, the re-drawing of legislative districts, and the distribution of over \$200 billion in Federal funds.

Ensuring All of America Benefits from Our Prosperity — The Department's budget includes \$28 million to help build the capacity of America's minority serving institutions, which will, in turn, provide new opportunities for people to learn skills in science and engineering. The Department's budget also includes \$54 million to help spur economic development on tribal lands and \$10 million for the Mississippi Delta region.

Building a New Consensus on Globalization — To help build a new consensus for global trade, we are requesting \$69 million. The Administration's FY2001 budget provides \$21 million for stronger enforcement of our trading laws, including – for the very first time – the placement of compliance officers overseas and \$4.0 million for trade promotion. EDA's Economic Adjustment grants program will double from about \$35 million to \$70 million to address in part the impacts of changing trade pat-

terns and \$10 million to help communities get back on their feet after a sudden and severe economic dislocation.

Protecting Our Environment While Growing Our Economy —

This initiative proposes building on the Administration's strong support of environmental issues - from building an impressive record of improving predictions for severe storms, to balancing economics with the need to protect and sustain fish and marine mammals, to working with states to develop solid coastal management programs. The cornerstone of this initiative is Lands Legacy. The total FY 2001 Lands Legacy increase of \$266 million will continue the environmental mandates that are crucial in striking a balance between environmental conservation and economic growth.

Managing the Commerce Department for the 21st Century —

Good management continues to be a cornerstone for the Department and a high priority for the Secretary. Our Departmental management strategy will fundamentally improve the delivery of services to our customers and will continue to build upon our past management accomplishments.

THE FY 2001 BUDGET

The Commerce budget proposals will strengthen the economy, provide new opportunities for families and communities, and strengthen the Nation's natural resources, statistical infrastructure, and critical infrastructure. The budget builds on the President's initiatives for FY 2000 and supports Administration priorities for FY 2001. In developing the budget, the Department of Commerce proposed investments that would be most helpful to the business community and the environment, that would make sure all people benefit from a 21st century driven by technology and globalization, that would further Commerce national security and export goals, and that would expand economic opportunities for all Americans. These policy interests are reflected throughout our request.

The Department is requesting a total budget of \$5.4 billion for FY 2001, \$3.1 billion below our FY 2000 budget. The total request includes about \$393 million for the successful completion of the Decennial Census and \$875 million in initiatives. The major components of each bureau's proposed increases are explained in the context of the following key areas.

Priorities and Initiatives

Moving Our Economy Into the 21st Century by Accelerating the Transition to Electronic Commerce

One of the Department's top priorities is to accelerate the transition to e-commerce for all Americans. In the past year, the Department has released two reports that show the opportunities and challenges of the New Economy. While our Emerging Digital Economy II report showed that growth in the information

technology industry accounted for more than one-third of our Nation's economic growth since 1995, our Falling Through the Net III report provided evidence that the gap between the technological "haves" and "have-nots" continues to grow. The Department's \$175 million e-commerce initiative focuses on ensuring that information technologies remain an engine of economic growth and that we take more steps to close the digital divide in America. This initiative has six major elements:

Helping More People Benefit from E-Commerce -- \$50 million for the Home Internet Access Initiative. The Administration proposes \$50 million for a new grants program that would provide low-income individuals and families with the connections, training, and support necessary for full participation in today's increasingly online society. The Administration will work with private industry, local organizations, and academia to develop a program description that will be announced in the near term.

-- Triple the Technology Opportunity Program to Help Close Digital Divide. To further close the gap between information "haves" and "have nots," the Department proposes to triple our investment in the Technology Opportunity Program (TOP) -- formerly known as the Telecommunications Information Infrastructure Assistance Program (TIAP). The \$29.5 million increase in funding for this successful program will support additional community-based projects that demonstrate innovative uses of E-commerce tools and technologies that benefit the public. This increase will also allow a more equitable distribution of funds between rural and low-income, urban areas across the country.

Helping More Places Benefit from E-Commerce -- New Broadband Deployment Initiative. While high-speed Internet access is coming to more and more American communities, too many areas still do not have it, meaning fewer jobs as businesses relocate to areas with Broadband. The Department's request of \$23 million for EDA public works grants will encourage the deployment of increased bandwidth in distressed urban and rural communities. This program will provide states and local areas funds to plan for and install high-speed Internet access infrastructure to help attract new business and job opportunities in our Nation's under-served communities. NTIA's \$2.0 million request will allow for research to find a widely acceptable and affordable method to integrate voice telephone and Broadband real-time services with additional Internet services. Research will help reduce the geographical and economic barriers to Broadband availability, making its application more widespread, especially in rural and disadvantaged areas.

Helping More Businesses Benefit from E-Commerce -- Initiative to Help Manufacturing Firms with e-commerce. This \$19 million initiative will help empower small and medium-sized manufacturers with the information and technical assistance they need to become e-businesses. With more and more large manufacturers using the Internet for supply chains, small and

medium-sized manufacturers who are not connected will find themselves falling behind in the years ahead. The International Trade Administration's (ITA) Trade Development and US&FCS requests a \$10 million export initiative targeted at small and medium sized manufactures which would focus on the new business framework arising from e-commerce, close the gap between manufacturer export potential and actual performance, and deploy a next generation trade promotion strategy made possible by e-commerce. Building on the successful cooperative Y2K outreach model, the ITA and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) will request \$9 million to work with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide tens of thousands of small and medium-sized manufacturers with e-commerce tool kits.

-- Initiative to Develop Interoperable e-commerce Standards. The Department requests \$5 million to increase the utility of e-commerce applications by making them more interoperable. Many applications designed to make e-commerce more reliable, efficient, and secure simply do not work together; indeed, more than 100 e-commerce-related standards are currently under development, which will potentially fragment the e-commerce marketplace. These funds will allow the Department to work with industry to develop interoperable e-commerce standards, including wireless technologies, tested methods, and procedures to enhance security and reliability at all levels.

Helping More Businesses Grow Through E-Commerce. -- The Department's budget includes \$0.5 million for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) to increase its e-commerce matching opportunities for minority enterprises, and \$1.6 million for the International Trade Administration (ITA) to expand its virtual trade missions to enable small and medium-sized enterprises that adopt e-commerce business models to increase exports to global markets.

Measuring the Digital Economy -- Initiative to Include e-commerce Measurements in Economic Statistics. Decisions are only as good as the information on which they are based. Traditional categories and measures used within our national economic statistics are inconsistent and/or incompatible with e-commerce. Thus, unless its results are captured in the national statistical measures, we face the possibility of seriously underestimating productivity and growth in our economy. The importance of accuracy in these data cannot be overstated; for example, the Federal Reserve uses them to help determine whether to raise or lower interest rates, and businesses use the information every day to make production decisions. Therefore, the Department proposes \$13 million for the Department's Economic and Statistics Administration (ESA), including the Census Bureau, to ensure that e-commerce is appropriately measured and that the measurements are incorporated into national statistical measures. We also want to continue funding (\$0.4 million) for the often cited report, "Falling Through the Net," which gauges the extent to which all Americans have access to the "information age."

Using E-Commerce Tools to Administer the Department into the 21st Century — With \$6.3 million, we will build a modern electronic infrastructure for the Department to fundamentally improve the delivery of services to Commerce customers. And, with \$25 million, we will increase efficiency and improve Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) processes with e-commerce tools.

Counting Every American

The Decennial Census has been conducted since the birth of our nation. A successful census is critical because, as required by the Constitution, census data are used to reapportion seats in the House of Representatives. In addition, every year, the government awards billions in federal funds to localities on the basis of census numbers, and states use census data, among other purposes, to redraw the boundaries of congressional districts. Census data is important for local governments to help plan for roads, schools, hospitals and other public services. Businesses and private citizens also depend on census data for such purposes as marketing and planning.

The Administration is committed to the fairest and most accurate census count possible. With \$393 million for the Decennial Census in the FY 2001 budget, we can deliver on that promise by providing the President with apportionment data by December 31, 2000 and delivering to the states adjusted data for redistricting by March 31, 2001.

Ensuring All of America Benefits from Our Prosperity

The Department's budget includes \$28 million to help build the capacity of America's minority serving institutions, which will, in turn, provide new opportunities for people to learn skills in science and engineering. The Department's budget also includes \$54 million to help spur economic development on tribal lands and \$10 million for the Mississippi Delta region.

Expanding Commerce's Partnerships with Minority Serving Institutions — The Administration is requesting \$28 million in new funding to be channeled through NOAA (\$17 million) and NIST (\$11 million) to address well-known and long-standing problems of developing partnerships with Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs). This will enable us to support the President's Executive Orders to provide assistance to the Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges and Universities. The Department's twin goals in support of these Executive Orders are to expand scientific capacity at these institutions and to attract more minorities to critical science fields.

Statistics about minority graduates in science and engineering say one thing loud and clear: there are simply not enough minority scientists and engineers to meet the demand of the American economy in the 21st century. The Department of Commerce is approximately 75% science and technology-

based in terms of programs, and under-representation of minorities in these programs is severe, long-standing, and well-documented. According to the Census Bureau, Blacks and Hispanics comprise some 12.8 percent and 11.6 percent of the population, respectively. However, according to the National Science Foundation, they account for only 2 percent of the scientific workforce. MSIs are the only realistic way to increase minority representation in these fields because most of the “best and the brightest” minority students matriculate at MSIs. The statistics bear this out. For example, 40% of African-American students receive undergraduate degrees at HBCUs. But 85% of black physicians, 80% of black Federal judges, 75% of black lawyers, 75% of black military officers, and 75% of black Americans who hold doctoral degrees all received undergraduate degrees at HBCUs.

This is also a problem for the economy at large and requires a visible and substantial response. But, there are no simple or quick solutions; we must invest in a sustained and strategic way. MSIs serve minority students very well. MSIs graduate half of the minorities going into science or engineering. Any reasonable strategy to increase minority graduates in science or engineering must include a central role for MSIs. With these conclusions in mind, we must face the reality that few MSIs today have the capacity to offer state-of-the-art science and engineering studies, particularly at the graduate degree level.

In NOAA, we are proposing to create three Cooperative Science Centers in oceanic, atmospheric, and environmental fields to form true partnerships with MSIs to strengthen their ability to participate in federal grant and contract research in a competitive way. In addition, NOAA will establish a Junior area scholarship/fellowship program to support training and eventual employment of MSI students and to implement a graduate scientist program to bring graduates into NOAA. One of the most novel components of NOAA’s MSI effort is the Environmental Entrepreneurship Program. This component will allow NOAA to build the capacity for minority individuals as well as minority-owned businesses to participate in contract work in environmental projects such as natural resources restoration.

NIST also would invest in MSI partnerships using the Center of Excellence model to improve access to state-of-the-art facilities and to create opportunities for minorities to produce technical publications and patents. Through the Commerce Student Fellowship Program and the NIST/NRC Postdoctoral Associateship Program, NIST will also offer an additional 47 Fellowships over five years to undergraduate, graduate, doctoral, and post-doctoral students. Finally, NIST will establish a collaborative metrology training center in at least one MSI and will develop two new NIST metrology training courses.

Promoting Native American Economic Development— While the country continues to thrive during one of the longest and strongest economic expansions in its history, Native Americans are one segment of the Nation’s population that has been

consistently left behind. This \$54 million program will promote self-sufficient economic development activities like tourism and will provide the capital to encourage more collaboration between the Native communities and adjacent non-native jurisdictions on economic development matters central to both communities.

Among the most distressed in the country, Native American communities suffer from a poverty rate twice the national average, unemployment rates eight times higher than the national average, and a median income less than two-thirds the national average. On July 7, 1999, President Clinton demonstrated his concern about this situation by visiting the Pine Ridge Reservation, home of the Oglala Sioux nation. This was the first visit by a sitting American President to a reservation since Franklin Roosevelt.

In keeping with the Administration’s “New Markets” initiative, the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration (EDA) will concentrate \$49 million on the provision of both basic and advanced infrastructure needs. EDA will give priority to projects that emphasize the attraction of outside capital to, and the location of basic commercial business operations in, Native American communities. In addition, workforce development, including distance learning facilities, will be given high priority. Such facilities are urgently needed for the attraction of new businesses to these communities as well as for producing trained and knowledge-based Native American employees for nearby privately-owned, off-reservation businesses.

The FY 2001 request also includes \$5 million for ITA to use in the following ways. First, under the Department’s Global Diversity Initiative, ITA will engage in a rigorous outreach program to identify Native-American owned firms with core attributes for successful international sales (management skills, sound products, and internal resources), and to help provide them with sufficient capability to become successful exporters. Native American businesses are a constituency which traditionally under-participates in the American economy, and this sector has not prospered as much as the American economy as a whole. Second, the Native American culture and products have a continued fascination within the mainstream culture in this country, and certainly in many foreign nations. Increasing the amount of tourism which focuses on Native American culture and products will bring needed jobs and income into Native American communities, which are among the most economically depressed in the Nation.

Promoting Lower Mississippi Delta Region Economic Development— Commerce requests \$10 million to join a multi-agency effort that underscores the Administration’s commitment to revitalize this area of the country. As a result of the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history, some areas of the delta region have improved, but much work remains to be done. As part of this Federal effort, Commerce will work to revitalize local economies by financing public works

investments. We will build on our newly established EDA-US&FCS office in East Arkansas to help Delta businesses export more of their goods and services.

Building a New Consensus on Globalization

To help build a new consensus for global trade, we are requesting \$69 million. The Administration's FY2001 budget provides \$21 million for stronger enforcement of our trading laws, including — for the very first time — the placement of compliance officers overseas and \$4 million for trade promotion. EDA's Economic Adjustment grants program will double from about \$35 million to \$70 million to address in part the impacts of changing trade patterns and \$10 million to help communities get back on their feet after a sudden and severe economic dislocation.

Trade Law Compliance — To help build a new consensus for global trade, the Administration's FY 2001 budget provides an additional \$21 million for stronger enforcement of our trade laws, including a substantial increase in staff addressing Asia trade compliance issues related to China, Japan and Taiwan. And, as mentioned above, this initiative will also provide — for the very first time — the placement of compliance officers overseas.

The size of the global marketplace, coupled with the complexity of trade law issues that America faces in seeking to succeed within it, argues for a comprehensive approach to these issues by the Commerce Department. In FY 2001, the Department will devote a total of \$6 million on monitoring and enforcing trade agreement compliance with China and Japan, which combine to represent about half of the trade agreement monitoring issues facing American business. An additional \$2 million will be devoted to monitoring compliance with the EU and the rest of the world, and \$1.7 million will be used to establish a Trade Law Assistance Center.

Economic or related events in other nations may result in short- or long-term violations to trade agreements which warrant special expertise to address. In FY 2001, we will use \$6 million to establish two types of special teams: a mobile group of compliance experts who can provide "on-the-ground" support to address compliance and market access problems, and a resident group in countries which present long-term compliance challenges.

We face a number of surges in exports, and they warrant investigation, in order to determine if they derive from legitimate origins, such as changes in product demand and availability, or if they are caused by acts which violate trade agreements. To monitor these surges and to protect American business and consumers, an additional \$3.7 million is required.

The growth of the WTO, the speed at which negotiations can be conducted under it, and the number of nations participating in it, has created an increased number of negotiations which

must be conducted and agreements which must be enforced. In FY 2001, this increased workload will require an additional \$1.8 million to manage.

Trade Promotion — In addition to Trade Promotion, the Administration also proposes to Stimulate Environmental Exports. Increasing exports of environmental technologies is a classic win-win proposition: it helps grow our economy, and it promotes a cleaner environment overseas, especially in countries with environmental threats, at the same time. In addition to the \$11.6 million increase for promoting exports discussed under "Moving our Economy into the 21st Century by Accelerating the Transition to Electronic Commerce," our request includes a \$4 million Environmental Technologies Export Initiative. ITA will work in partnership with NOAA and NIST in assisting American firms to take advantage of a rapidly growing world market -- the global market for envirotech was about \$470 billion in 1997, and is projected to reach \$600 billion by 2010. Despite America's vast experience and technology leadership in this area, we are not realizing this market's potential, and we currently export only 9% of the output of this sector, proportionally far less than our competitors.

Helping communities get back on their feet after an economic dislocation — As the Administration continues to build on its record of expanding American exports around the globe, it relies on the expertise at EDA to work with communities who are adjusting to shifting international trade patterns. Under its Community Economic Adjustment program, EDA will provide \$10 million in Economic Adjustment grants to enable communities to develop long-term solutions to sudden and severe economic dislocation as a result of international trade. In addition, while we have the strongest economy in our history, there still are communities suffering from plant closings and other severe economic dislocations. As a result, EDA is requesting a doubling of its funding for the flexible Economic Adjustment grants program, from \$34.6 million in FY 2000 to \$70 million (an increase of \$35.4 million) with this FY 2001 budget. Portions of this increase will be crucial in assisting communities as they work to remain competitive in the global marketplace.

Protecting Our Environment While Growing Our Economy by Strengthening Our Natural Resources Infrastructure

The Department's budget request for an additional \$379 million seeks to integrate sound economic growth while maintaining our mission of protecting and managing our ocean and coastal resources. This budget also builds on productive partnerships with other Federal agencies to maintain and improve satellite coverage, coverage that enables better long and short term weather and climate predictions.

This initiative proposes an additional \$376 million for NOAA to build on the Administration's strong support of environmental issues - from building an impressive record of improving predictions for severe storms, to balancing economics with the need

to protect and sustain fish and marine mammals, to working with states to develop solid coastal management programs. We are also requesting \$3 million in grants for EDA to assist New England communities as fishery stocks in that region continue to recover. While a complete breakout of this funding request is available in the budget justification documents, the following presents highlights of the request.

The last century began with the establishment of the National Parks to conserve our lands. The Department starts this century with a budget that will expand the conservation of the oceans and coastal resources as part of the Administration's *Lands Legacy Initiative*. Commerce's increase of \$266 million for the Lands Legacy Initiative includes increased support for the National Marine Sanctuaries and National Estuarine Research Reserves, our ocean and coastal national parks. Our request also addresses the nation's coral reef crisis and seeks to reverse the degradation of coral reefs by implementing priority recommendations of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, including reducing the impacts of fishing on these sensitive and important habitats.

The Department's Lands Legacy Initiative expands our work with tribes, states, communities, and the private sector to improve protection and sustainable use of the nation's valuable ocean and coastal resources. Under its current Coastal Zone Management program, Commerce is seeking to dramatically increase available funding for grants and technical assistance available to coastal states to address the significant and costly impacts of rapid population growth, polluted runoff, deteriorating waterfront areas, and loss of coastal habitats. Under Lands Legacy, Commerce will also establish a \$100 million Coastal Impact Assistance Fund to provide coastal states currently involved in offshore oil and gas production with additional resources needed to protect and sustainably use ocean and coastal resources. This fund will help states and local communities develop the tools to minimize the risks from coastal development including oil and gas activities.

Restoring the once-mighty Pacific salmon runs continues to be a priority as does rebuilding Atlantic swordfish and groundfish stocks on both coasts. The Lands Legacy Initiative also includes \$100 million for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. These funds will enhance the recovery of threatened and endangered coastal salmon by sharing the costs of the conservation actions of tribes, states, and local communities in Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California. Our initiatives recognize that success requires creative approaches and putting a premium on working with fishermen.

This budget also includes \$60 million to continue the Administration's commitment to honor the historic 1999 Pacific Salmon Agreement reached with Canada. This request will provide \$20 million each to capitalize a Northern and Southern Fund. These endowment funds, administered by the Pacific Salmon Commission, will support habitat and stock en-

hancement, science, and salmon management activities in both countries. The remaining \$20 million will be used to support a Vessel License Buyback program in Washington state. These investments, coupled with the proposals for Lands Legacy, will ensure that communities from coastal California to Alaska can reap the rewards of healthy fishery stocks.

In addition to the increases sought for Lands Legacy and for honoring the Pacific Salmon Agreement, Commerce is proposing increases that will enable NOAA to better manage fisheries through more and better data collection while also conducting needed socio-economic analyses into the impacts of fishery regulation decisions. This increase also funds more at-sea observers to monitor foreign vessels' catch of both intended species and unwanted bycatch like sea turtles and sea birds. We also seek to establish a program to alleviate strains on over-fished fisheries. Our \$10 million Fisheries Assistance Fund will couple buyouts with cooperative management and research activities, tailored to meet the needs of fishing communities that seek assistance. We are also requesting funds to refurbish the ADVENTUROUS, a surplus Navy vessel, to enable it to conduct fishery and marine mammal research in the Western Pacific.

Resources are requested to help stem the crisis of extinction of marine life and their habitat. The number of species either listed by NOAA under the Endangered Species Act or under consideration for listing is growing. NOAA is committed to preventing the extinction of at-risk marine species and restoring their habitat and ecosystems, and is requesting an increase of \$12.3 million to continue its effort to protect and conserve these living natural resources and their habitat. NOAA's approach includes establishing greater public involvement in conservation planning, creating incentives for landowners and states to protect species and their habitat in order to prevent the need to list, and entering into long-term conservation plans with landowners.

Finally, the request for safe navigation programs will enable NOAA to continue producing the first-class charts and other navigational products that mariners use to safely navigate our Nation's ports and sensitive coastal areas. These activities will further the efforts begun as part of the Year of the Ocean Initiative to improve the safety and efficiency of marine navigation within our Nation's ocean and coastal waters, while protecting the environment. Increases are requested to support the quality assurance mechanisms necessary to continue the Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Systems (PORTS), partnership of local port communities. PORTS continues to be a public private partnership success story that benefits the public by helping to promote safe, efficient marine navigation. The Department is also seeking funding to map the national shoreline, a third of which has never been accurately mapped. Shoreline mapping is critical to support our increased effort to create modern, electronic navigation charts (ENCs) and is used by states and localities to support coastal management. Finally,

investing in the National Spatial Reference System will ensure the availability of the coordinate framework supporting all mapping, surveying and Global Positioning System (GPS) activities.

NOAA is also seeking to establish a new \$28 million *Climate Observations and Services Initiative* to provide resources critical to extending our ability to produce forecasts on a longer-time scale. This initiative will support transitioning our current research efforts and knowledge into operational systems and products. To do this, NOAA will address a number of key deficiencies in its observation and data management systems and will implement new ocean observations. NOAA will develop a nationwide climate reference network over a period of three years which will ensure NOAA's capability to monitor longer-term changes of temperature and precipitation on a long-term and bias-free basis. Resources will also be dedicated to develop and maintain adequate data management and dissemination systems to assure public and private sector timely access to important environmental data sets. NOAA will develop new forecast products which emphasize risks of high-impact weather events in the context of climate variability. NOAA will expand operations at key remote baseline observatories which are critical to the world's longest atmospheric time series, supplying the public and scientific community with information on the state and recovery of the ozone layer, global carbon dioxide, and other trace gases affecting global climate. Finally, NOAA will establish and maintain a set of core ocean observations (temperature, surface wind stress, salinity, and sea level) essential to improving our understanding and prediction of climate variability.

The strength of our economy also depends on our ability to protect and predict the environment. The Department will focus on new ways to protect the ocean — and help those who depend on it for their livelihood and way of life — as well as predict weather and climate.

The *Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative (NDRI)* is Commerce's focused effort to provide and improve weather warnings and forecasts. Commerce's FY 2001 NDRI will maintain satellite continuity and enable NOAA to maintain and upgrade systems we have in place to ensure that they keep pace with technological improvements. Our FY 2001 request funds the second year of the three-year AWIPS Software Build 5, which, when completed, represents the end of the original modernization program.

Funds are also requested to upgrade existing major systems to avoid obsolescence. Even though NOAA is just completing the modernization program, the technology employed originated in the 1980s. We need to continually update these systems (NEXRAD, ASOS, AWIPS, and the supercomputers) to avoid wholesale replacements in the future.

The increase to maintain satellite continuity is needed to support the next series of geostationary (GOES N-Q) and both

series of polar-orbiting satellites NOAA K-N' and NPOESS. This budget will make sure that we provide decision-makers with the best possible science on global climate change.

Managing the Commerce Department for the 21st Century

Good management continues to be a cornerstone for the Department and a high priority for the Secretary. We are proposing an improved management structure that is based on feedback and oversight from the Office of Management and Budget, Departmental bureau heads, the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office. This revised structure will more accurately reflect the activities funded and provide a more transparent view of the Department's critical management activities. To more accurately describe the activities funded, we propose to change the name of General Administration to Departmental Management. We are also proposing to set up two new sub-accounts under Departmental Management: Security and Digital Department. The new Security account reflects our consolidation of critical security functions into one centrally managed function. It will total \$13.3 million; \$11.3 million of which is transferred from the Salaries & Expenses account and from the Working Capital Fund (WCF) where it was funded by the bureaus last year. As mentioned earlier, to help improve the Department's delivery of services to the public and make it a truly Digital Department, we propose an investment of \$6.3 million to fund critically needed improvements to the Department's telecommunications and information infrastructure. Finally, to establish stability and consistency, we are proposing to hold the WCF at a stable level from FY 2000 to FY 2001.

Additional Initiatives at the Commerce Department

Establishing Safeguards Against Unconventional National Security Threats — To address threats to the country's national security and electronic infrastructure, the Commerce Department seeks an increase of \$89 million. Included in this amount are funds for Critical Infrastructure Protection program and Counter-terrorism.

To continue to combat terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, BXA requests \$11.2 million. This amount will be used to fully implement the Chemical Weapons Convention, provide staff for the international technical assistance program, and strengthen export controls related to nuclear weapons and dual-use technology. The increase will also support implementation of valid Cox report findings including re-authorizing the Export Authorization Act (EAA), obtaining Department-level approvals for exports which are of high national security significance, streamlining licensing procedures, and strengthening U.S. leadership on high performance computer export policies. In addition, the Department is also requesting \$1.6 million to address security concerns and responsibilities as outlined by current Executive Orders, Departmental regulations, and Inspector General recommendations.

In May 1998, the President signed Presidential Decision Directives (PDD) 62 and 63, establishing the interagency Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Program. The Commerce Department was directly assigned three functions of CIP: the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office, lead agency responsibility for the Information and Communications Sector and research and development responsibilities related to critical infrastructure. This program is an essential part of the President's overall defense strategy.

NIST is requesting \$60.0 million for CIP, including \$50 million to establish and operate an Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (IIIP) to support research and development of new tools to protect the Nation's critical information infrastructures by working directly with industry and universities through the provision of research grants. The Institute will also assist with the coordination of agency-specific CIP research and development efforts. \$5.0 million is requested for NIST to establish a team of computer security experts to help Federal agencies protect their information systems in accordance with PDD #63. An additional \$5.0 million is included for research and development of new measurements and standards that identify and remedy vulnerabilities to natural and intentional disruptions. Other areas with Critical Infrastructure Protection budget increase requests include BXA, \$3.5 million; NOAA, \$4.0 million; PTO, \$2.2 million; and NTIA, \$6.3 million.

Addressing Critical Construction Needs — This \$37 million initiative addresses critical construction and base program needs at the Census Bureau, NOAA, and NIST. To help resolve the Census Bureau's environmental and structural problems at its Suitland, Maryland facilities, we are requesting \$3.2 million for bureau-specific space planning requirements in support of the GSA-sponsored renovation scheduled to begin in 2003.

While not included in the \$37 million initiative, we are requesting advanced appropriations of \$18.2 million, beginning in FY 2002, to address NOAA's environmental and structural problems at its Suitland, Maryland facilities. These facilities suffer from bacterial water contamination and asbestos, as well as outdated, almost 60-year old, building designs. Since May of this year, and for the foreseeable future, bottled water has been provided at the Suitland facilities because of the presence of fecal coliform bacteria and heavy metals. These funds will provide for above-standard-cost items at NOAA's satellite operations facility that GSA will construct on this campus, scheduled to begin in 2002.

In addition to Suitland, we are requesting: \$4.6 million for the reinforcement of the bluffs under our fisheries science center in La Jolla, California, \$3 million to alleviate the overcrowding and obsolescence of the facility in Norman, Oklahoma, \$11 million for NOAA's marine sanctuaries and estuary reserves, \$1 million for the Juneau, Alaska laboratory, and \$9.5 million for NWS's Weather Forecast Offices and other construction needs. NIST is requesting \$4.5 million to design a new primary electrical

service at the NIST Boulder, Colorado facility and to address the backlog of safety, capacity, maintenance, and major repair projects at both the Gaithersburg, Maryland and Boulder facilities.

Enhancing the U.S. Statistical Infrastructure — The Department of Commerce houses two of the Federal Government's principal statistical agencies. In FY 2001, there are four statistical areas on which the Department will be focusing. The first area, as mentioned earlier, is the completion of an accurate Decennial Census. This is an integral part of the Nation's Statistical Infrastructure. The second area is e-commerce as described earlier. The third area is the American community survey where an increase of \$3.4 million in FY 2001 will eventually allow for the elimination of the Decennial Census long-form. The fourth area is a \$6.1 million request to measure the economic well-being of the Nation. We must guarantee that our Federal statistics can meet the demands policy makers have for data that accurately reflects the "real world." We must close any gaps that may exist in demographics and economic and trade statistics.

Other statistical improvements include \$5.1 million to improve demographic and economic data at the Census Bureau and \$0.7 million for the International Trade Administration to provide more detailed trade data and to provide data in support of import surge monitoring.

Assisting Public Broadcasting Digital Conversion — The Administration is requesting \$84 million to upgrade radio and television broadcasting to provide improved digital services. We will continue to target under-served, rural, and disadvantaged communities. The planned completion date for this conversion is May of 2003. Under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, auctioning of analog frequencies will occur in 2003 and analog television broadcasting is scheduled to end in 2006.

About Strategic Planning

Commerce Sets a Context for the Future

The Department of Commerce undertakes its strategic planning and goal-setting within the framework of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). With the publication of the first Annual Program Performance Report in March 2000, the Department will have completed the first full cycle of GPRA-mandated activities involving the Strategic Plan, the Annual Performance Plan, and the Annual Program Performance Report. The revised Commerce Strategic Plan (FY 2000 - FY 2005) will be submitted to Congress in September 2000, and it will replace the first Strategic Plan (FY 1997 - 2002) that was issued in September 1997.

Although the Department's Performance Goals set forth in the FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan are well-conceived commitments to advance Commerce's service to America, the

longer-term framework of strategic goals is going through a transition that will culminate in the revised Strategic Plan in late 2000. The first full expression of these new strategic goals will occur in the Department's Annual Performance Plan for FY 2002 that will be published in February 2001.

The emerging new strategic goals for the Department of Commerce reside in three areas related to the core Departmental mission of promoting economic growth. Each will be summarized briefly in terms of the planning context of the early 21st century. Detailed objectives and strategies based upon these strategic goals will appear in the revised Strategic Plan later this year after extensive review and consultation with Commerce stakeholders. The following strategic goals illustrate the emerging directions for the revised Department of Commerce Strategic Plan:

Strategic Goal: Expand Economic Growth — This goal focuses on the traditional Commerce efforts to promote domestic and foreign commerce with particular attention to the dynamics of the global marketplace taking place at the beginning of the 21st century. The challenge of sustaining the remarkable economic expansion of the U.S. economy in the 1990s will be balanced with the need to increase the prosperity of all Americans regardless of their geographic location or ethnic origin.

Strategic Goal: Stimulate Innovation for American Competitiveness — There is an emerging consensus among economic experts that the major driver of economic expansion in the 21st century will be the acceleration of technological change. Nurturing and channeling technological change in the economy is a primary Department of Commerce responsibility, and the challenge for the Department will be to mount a comprehensive campaign to use technological advances to increase American competitiveness in the global marketplace. The opportunities for the information industries and electronic commerce are staggering.

Strategic Goal: Advance Sustainable Economic Development — Like accelerating technological change, the natural environment has been identified as a driver for economic change in the 21st century. Unlike accelerating technological change,

factors involving the natural environment may increasingly have negative or cost implications for the economy. While the late 20th century experienced a revolutionary public awakening to the need to protect nature from pollution and despoilation of modern society, it has come apparent that society must increasingly learn to protect itself from the natural environment itself. Traditional pollution control and conservation strategies must increasingly be joined with parallel efforts to reduce the social and economic cost of hazards from the natural environment such as floods and hurricanes. To the world of the 21st century, sustainable economic development will require that society find new ways to balance and manage its reciprocal relationship with the natural environment — what society does to nature and what nature does to society. The Department of Commerce is uniquely positioned for leadership in this endeavor.

CONCLUSION

The Department of Commerce's FY 2001 Budget continues building the economic bridge between the dramatic accomplishments of the United States in the 20th century and the promise of the 21st century. Our proposals will stimulate technological innovation, expand economic growth, and advance sustainable economic development while ensuring that everyone will have the opportunity to participate and reap the benefits. Accelerating the transition to electronic commerce will narrow the gap in Internet access between rich and poor, minority households and white households, small businesses and those that are large. Promoting Native American and Lower Mississippi Delta region economic development will help those segments of the population participate in the strongest economic expansion in the Nation's history. Expanding Commerce's partnerships with Minority Serving Institutions will build and improve the education infrastructure necessary for the Nation's businesses to compete globally in the scientific and technological fields. We will also strengthen natural resources, establish safeguards against unconventional national security threats, and address critical repairs at Commerce facilities. The Commerce budget will build on the strong economic strategies of President Clinton and Vice President Gore's Administration and will enable this economic growth to expand in the 21st century.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FUNDING AND EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Discretionary	\$5,389,863	\$8,590,860	\$5,370,589	(\$ 3,220,271)
Mandatory	62,629	97,450	96,183	(1,267)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,452,492	8,688,310	5,466,772	(3,221,538)
OUTLAYS				
Discretionary	\$5,085,685	\$8,086,136	\$5,380,967	(\$ 2,705,169)
Mandatory	(49,642)	45,502	27,819	(17,683)
TOTAL OUTLAYS	5,036,043	8,131,638	5,408,786	(2,722,852)
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT	47,288	132,812 *	41,711 *	(91,101)
PERMANENT POSITIONS	33,071	36,228	37,224	996

* Revised from President's budget

BUDGET AUTHORITY -- FY 1999, FY 2000 AND FY 2001

(in thousands of dollars)

	1999 <u>Actual</u>	President's Budget <u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	Change <u>2000 - 2001</u>
DISCRETIONARY				
Departmental Management	\$308,803	\$31,392	\$51,408	\$20,016
Inspector General	21,088	19,932	22,726	2,794
Economic Development Administration	413,124	387,050	446,938	59,888
Bureau of the Census	1,380,637	4,749,782	719,205	(4,030,577)
Economic and Statistical Analysis	48,388	49,330	54,713	5,383
International Trade Administration	302,018	307,448	357,147	49,699
Bureau of Export Administration	56,168	53,853	71,554	17,701
Minority Business Development Agency	27,000	27,221	28,156	935
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	(915)	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,218,096	2,328,336	2,818,381	490,045
Patent and Trademark Office	(105,622)	(115,980)	(112,855)	3,125
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	9,495	7,945	8,716	771
National Technical Information Service	1,193	0	0	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	661,625	635,798	712,991	77,193
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	48,765	52,953	225,509	172,556
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	5,389,863	8,535,060	5,404,589	(3,130,471)
MANDATORY				
Departmental Management	785	500	500	0
Economic Development Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0
Bureau of the Census	10,000	20,000	20,000	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	64,428	84,550	83,283	(1,267)
Subtotal	75,213	105,050	103,783	(1,267)
Offsetting receipts	(12,584)	(7,600)	(7,600)	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	62,629	97,450	96,183	(1,267)
PROPOSED FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL				
Discretionary				
Economic Development Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	0	1,250	0	(1,250)
Economic Development Assistance Programs	0	23,750	0	(23,750)
NOAA/ORF	0	25,800	0	(25,800)
NTIS Revolving Fund	0	4,500	0	(4,500)
National Institute of Standards & Technology:				
Scientific & Tech. Research & Services	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Industrial Technology Services	0	(500)	0	500
SUBTOTAL, FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL	0	55,800	0	(55,800)
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL (NOT SUBJECT TO PAYGO):				
Discretionary				
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA - Fisheries Mgt. & Enforcement Services Fees	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,452,492	8,688,310	5,466,772	(3,221,538)
TOTAL, DOC, DISCRETIONARY	5,389,863	8,590,860	5,370,589	(3,220,271)
TOTAL, DOC, MANDATORY	62,629	97,450	96,183	(1,267)

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY -- 2001 - 2005

DISCRETIONARY	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Departmental Management	\$51	\$51	\$52	\$53	\$54
Inspector General	23	23	23	24	24
Economic Development Administration	447	447	452	463	474
Bureau of the Census	719	675	664	533	566
Economic and Statistical Analysis	55	55	55	57	58
International Trade Administration	357	357	361	370	378
Bureau of Export Administration	72	72	72	74	76
Minority Business Development Agency	28	28	28	29	30
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	0	0	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,818	2,916	2,915	2,971	2,971
Patent and Trademark Office	(113)	(113)	(114)	(117)	(120)
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	9	9	9	9	9
National Technical Information Service	0	0	0	0	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	713	713	722	739	756
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	226	226	205	165	169
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	5,405	5,459	5,444	5,370	5,445
MANDATORY					
Departmental Management	1	1	1	1	1
Bureau of the Census	20	20	10	10	10
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	83	91	91	91	91
Subtotal	104	112	102	102	102
Offsetting receipts	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Intrafund transactions	0	(9)	(10)	(10)	(10)
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	96	95	84	84	84
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL					
Discretionary					
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	(14)	(14)	(14)	(15)	(15)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	(20)	(20)	(20)	(21)	(21)
SUBTOTAL, LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL	(34)	(34)	(34)	(36)	(36)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,467	5,520	5,494	5,418	5,493
Rounding adjustment to reach President's Budget	0	(2)	(2)	(1)	1
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,467	5,518	5,492	5,417	5,494
TOTAL, DOC, DISCRETIONARY	5,371	5,425	5,410	5,334	5,409
TOTAL, DOC, MANDATORY	96	95	84	84	84

OUTLAYS -- FY 1999, FY 2000 AND FY 2001

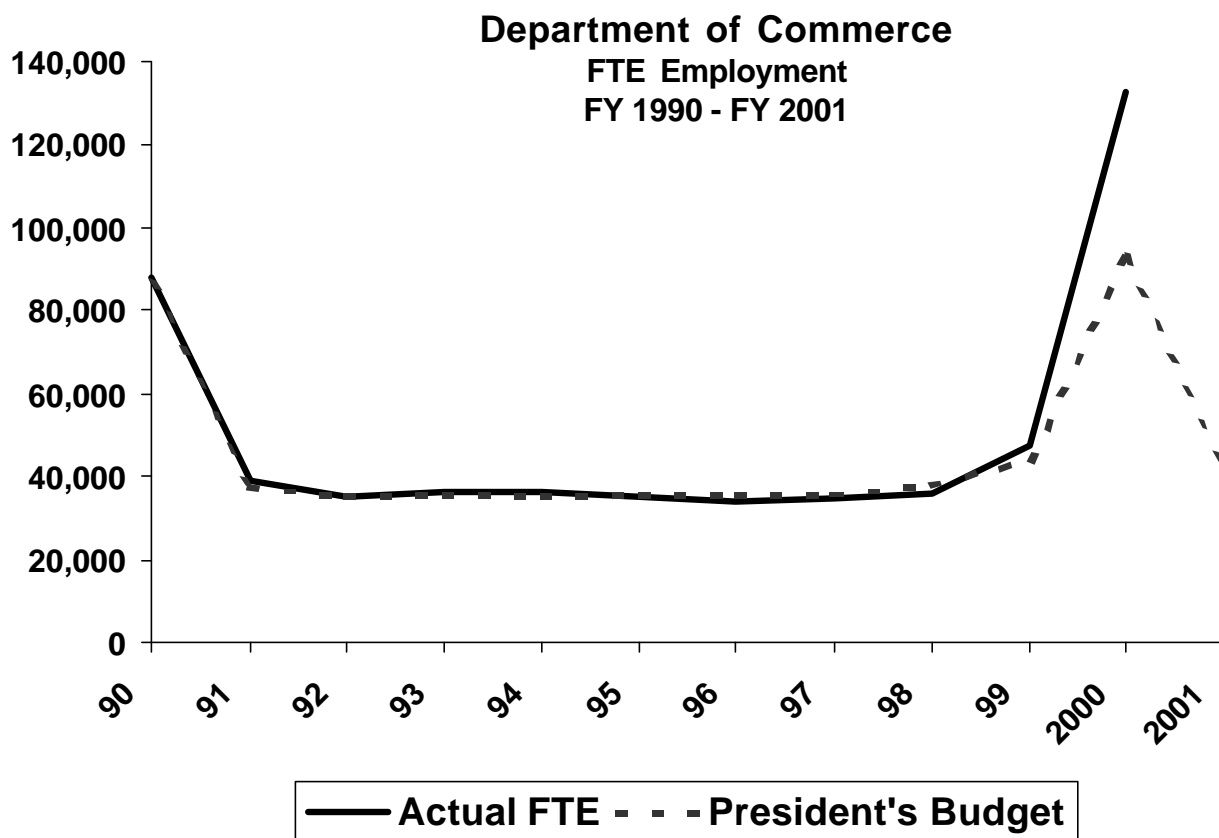
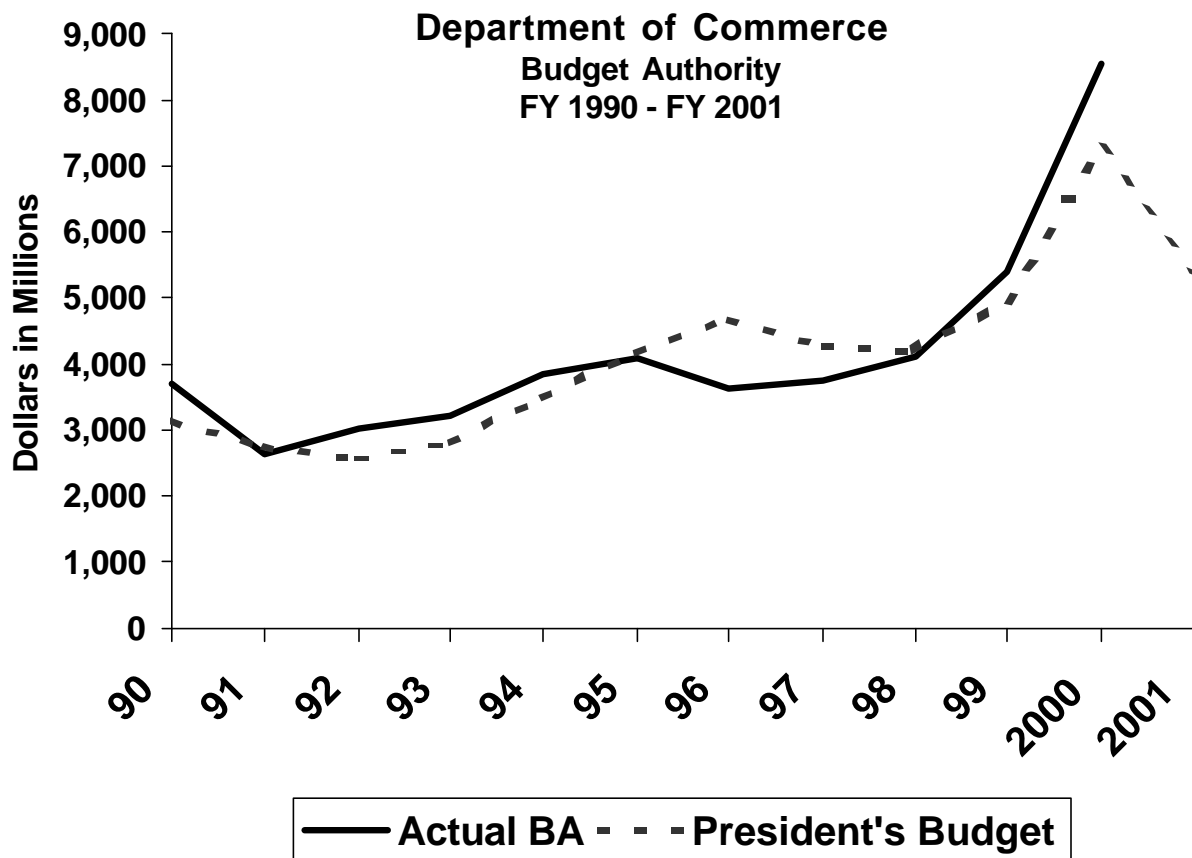
(in thousands of dollars)

	1999 Actual	President's Budget 2000	2001	Change 2000 - 2001
DISCRETIONARY				
Departmental Management	\$32,857	\$306,118	\$48,578	(\$ 257,540)
Inspector General	20,251	20,781	22,391	1,610
Economic Development Administration	381,667	433,033	425,393	(7,640)
Bureau of the Census	1,160,969	4,376,260	1,323,501	(3,052,759)
Economic and Statistical Analysis	50,887	50,081	54,271	4,190
International Trade Administration	285,917	299,750	340,188	40,438
Bureau of Export Administration	46,083	62,578	69,864	7,286
Minority Business Development Agency	31,384	26,102	28,782	2,680
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	20	459	0	(459)
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,405,603	2,091,073	2,604,256	513,183
Patent and Trademark Office	(47,711)	(302,795)	(286,903)	15,892
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	9,040	21,254	8,475	(12,779)
National Technical Information Service	1,839	23,370	15,750	(7,620)
National Institute of Standards & Technology	660,026	584,502	651,135	66,633
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	46,853	69,159	84,349	15,190
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	5,085,685	8,061,725	5,390,030	(2,671,695)
MANDATORY				
Departmental Management	5,517	1,824	641	(1,183)
Economic Development Administration	(5,410)	0	0	0
Bureau of the Census	(30,401)	14,800	18,400	3,600
International Trade Admin. - Foreign Service Nationals	10,793	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	(17,557)	36,478	16,378	(20,100)
Subtotal	(37,058)	53,102	35,419	(17,683)
Offsetting receipts	(12,584)	(7,600)	(7,600)	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	(49,642)	45,502	27,819	(17,683)
PROPOSED FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL				
Discretionary				
Economic Development Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	0	160	674	514
Economic Development Assistance Programs	0	3,035	12,799	9,764
NOAA/ORF	0	15,996	9,804	(6,192)
NTIS Revolving Fund	0	4,050	450	(3,600)
National Institute of Standards & Technology:				
Scientific & Tech. Research & Services	0	770	210	(560)
Industrial Technology Services	0	400	1,000	600
SUBTOTAL, FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL	0	24,411	24,937	526
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL (NOT SUBJECT TO PAYGO):				
Discretionary				
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA - Fisheries Mgt. & Enforcement Services Fees	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,036,043	8,131,638	5,408,786	(2,722,852)
TOTAL, DOC, DISCRETIONARY	5,085,685	8,086,136	5,380,967	(2,705,169)
TOTAL, DOC, MANDATORY	(49,642)	45,502	27,819	(17,683)

FY 2001 Budget in Brief

SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS -- 2001 - 2005

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
DISCRETIONARY					
Departmental Management	\$49	\$51	\$52	\$53	\$54
Inspector General	22	23	23	24	24
Economic Development Administration	425	428	424	435	453
Bureau of the Census	1,324	682	666	560	558
Economic and Statistical Analysis	54	55	55	57	58
International Trade Administration	340	352	360	367	375
Bureau of Export Administration	70	71	72	74	76
Minority Business Development Agency	29	28	28	29	29
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,604	2,643	2,670	2,612	2,531
Patent and Trademark Office	(287)	(193)	(132)	(129)	(135)
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	9	9	9	9	9
National Technical Information Service	16	0	0	0	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	651	623	724	741	745
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	84	150	190	209	187
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	5,390	4,922	5,141	5,041	4,964
MANDATORY					
Departmental Management	1	1	1	1	1
Bureau of the Census	18	20	13	11	10
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	16	21	22	22	22
Subtotal	35	42	36	34	33
Offsetting receipts	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Intrafund transactions	0	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	27	24	18	16	15
2000 PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTALS:					
Economic Development Administration	13	7	1	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	10	0	0	0	0
National Technical Information Service	1	0	0	0	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	1	2	1	0	0
SUBTOTAL, SUPPLEMENTALS	25	9	2	0	0
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL					
Discretionary					
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	(14)	(14)	(14)	(15)	(15)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	(20)	(20)	(20)	(21)	(21)
SUBTOTAL, PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITT	(34)	(34)	(34)	(36)	(36)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,408	4,921	5,127	5,021	4,943
Rounding adjustment to reach President's Budget	(1)	1	(1)	1	2
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,407	4,922	5,126	5,022	4,945
TOTAL, DOC, DISCRETIONARY	5,381	4,897	5,109	5,005	4,928
TOTAL, DOC, MANDATORY	27	24	18	16	15



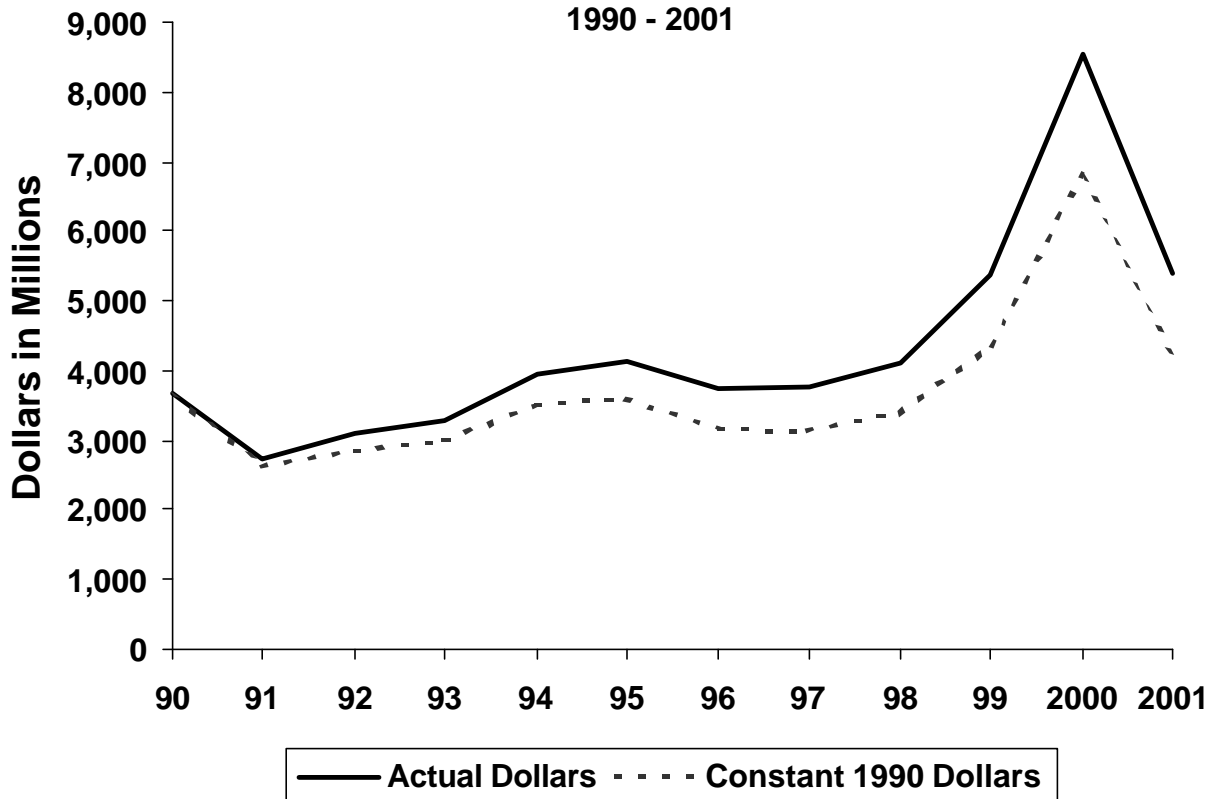
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT - 1999, 2000 & 2001

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Change 2000-2001</u>
Departmental Management	838	1,023	1,040	17
Inspector General	177	200	200	0
Economic Development Administration	262	268	269	1
Bureau of the Census	20,639	104,916	12,911	(92,005)
Economic and Statistical Analysis	501	537	556	19
International Trade Administration	2,201	2,344	2,494	150
Bureau of Export Administration	378	465	501	36
Minority Business Development Agency	96	120	120	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	12,533	12,346 1/	12,495 2/	149
Patent and Trademark Office	5,860	6,801	7,449	648
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	44	51	51	0
National Technical Information Service	322	260	0	(260)
National Institute of Standards & Technology	3,181	3,200	3,285	85
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	256	281	340	59
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	47,288	132,812	41,711	(91,101)

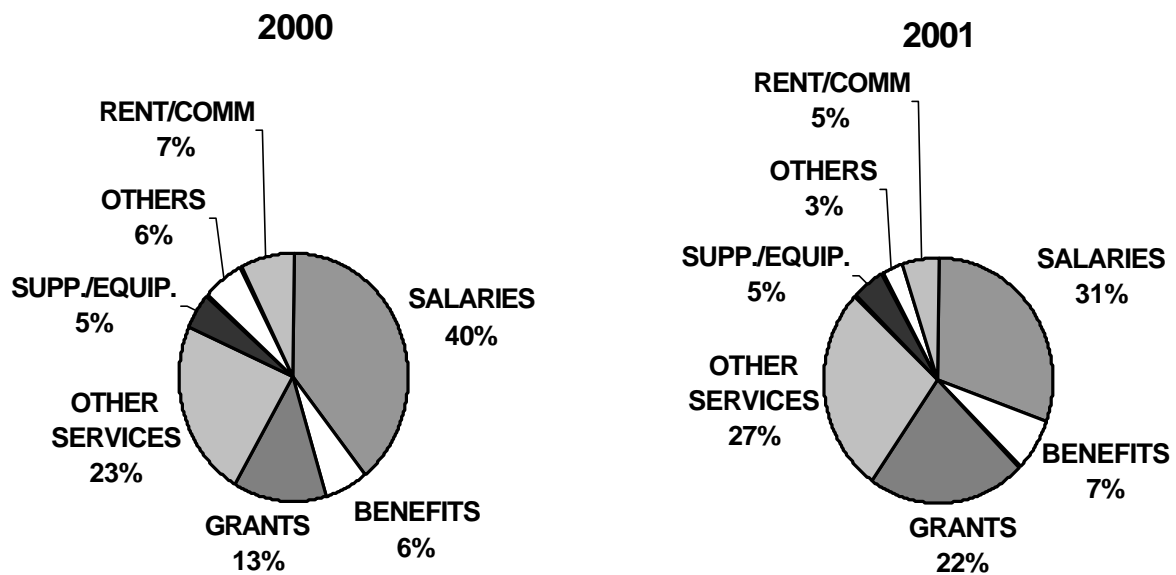
PERMANENT POSITIONS - 1999, 2000 & 2001

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Change 2000-2001</u>
Departmental Management	1,041	1,093	1,110	17
Inspector General	237	220	220	0
Economic Development Administration	268	272	272	0
Bureau of the Census	5,236	7,230	7,433	203
Economic and Statistical Analysis	562	578	602	24
International Trade Administration	2,534	2,556	2,758	202
Bureau of Export Administration	383	469	518	49
Minority Business Development Agency	133	133	133	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	12,770	12,668	12,864	196
Patent and Trademark Office	6,066	7,289	7,684	395
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	53	53	53	0
National Technical Information Service	333	280	0	(280)
National Institute of Standards & Technology	3,162	3,104	3,230	126
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	293	283	347	64
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	33,071	36,228	37,224	996

Department of Commerce
Actual vs Constant Dollars
1990 - 2001



Department of Commerce
Types of Expenditure - 2000 vs 2001



BRIDGE FROM 2000 AND 2001 APPROPRIATIONS TO 2000 AND 2001 BUDGET AUTHORITY

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>2000-2001</u>
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	\$8,684,248	\$5,487,444	(\$ 3,196,804)
PTO Advanced Appropriations	116,000	254,889	138,889
Reappropriation - NOAA - Fisheries Finance Program Account	3	0	(3)
Rescissions:			
Government-wide rescission (.38%)	(32,691)	0	32,691
APPROPRIATION	8,767,560	5,742,333	(3,025,227)
DISCRETIONARY			
Transfer to EDAP from USDA	0	10,000	10,000
Transfer to NOAA/ORF from USDA	0	20,000	20,000
Transfer from Census/PCP to the Census Monitoring Board	(3,500)	0	3,500
Unavailable offsetting collections due to limitation in FY 1999 and becoming available FY 2000	(229,000)	0	229,000
Unavailable offsetting collections due to limitation in FY 2000 and becoming available FY 2001	0	(367,744)	(367,744)
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	(232,500)	(337,744)	(105,244)
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	8,535,060	5,404,589	(3,130,471)
MANDATORY			
Coastal Zone Management Fund - Offsetting Collections	(4,000)	(3,200)	800
Transfer to Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries from Dept. of Agriculture	69,921	69,921	0
NOAA/ORF CORP Retirement	14,400	14,400	
Federal Ship Financing Fund	700	0	(700)
NOAA/ORF from DARRF from Interior	3,529	2,162	(1,367)
Bureau of the Census - Salaries & Expenses	20,000	20,000	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	104,550	103,283	(1,267)
Trust Funds	500	500	0
Offsetting receipts	(7,600)	(7,600)	0
TOTAL, MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY	97,450	96,183	(1,267)
PROPOSED FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTALS			
Discretionary			
EDA - Salaries and Expenses	1,250	0	(1,250)
EDA - Economic Development Assistance Program	23,750	0	(23,750)
Subtotal, EDA	25,000	0	(25,000)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Change 2000-2001</u>
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	25,800	0	(25,800)
NTIS - NTIS Revolving Fund	4,500	0	(4,500)
NIST - Scientific & Tech. Research & Services	1,000	0	(1,000)
NIST - Industrial Technology Services	4,000	0	(4,000)
NIST - Industrial Technology Services	(4,500)	0	4,500
Subtotal, NIST	500	0	(500)
SUBTOTAL, FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTALS	55,800	0	(55,800)
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL			
Discretionary			
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	8,590,860	5,370,589	(3,220,271)
FEDERAL FUNDS	8,639,610	5,507,872	(3,131,738)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUDGET AUTHORITY	8,688,310	5,466,772	(3,221,538)

COMPARISON OF 2001 ESTIMATE WITH 1999 AND 2000 APPROPRIATIONS ENACTED TO DATE

	1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Salaries and Expenses	221	\$29,937	230	\$31,392	223	\$32,340	(7)	\$948
Security	0	0	0	0	154	13,268	154	13,268
Digital Department	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	0	5,800
Emergency oil & gas guaranteed loan program	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program	0	145,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, GA	221	299,937	230	31,392	377	51,408	147	20,016
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	237	21,000	220	19,932	220	22,726	0	2,794
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries & Expenses	261	23,961	265	26,500	265	27,688	0	1,188
Economic Assistance Development Programs	0	368,379	0	360,550	0	409,250	0	48,700
Subtotal, EDA	261	392,340	265	387,050	265	436,938	0	49,888
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS								
Salaries & Expenses	1,438	136,147	1,347	140,000	1,594	173,826	247	33,826
Periodic Censuses & Programs	2,387	1,227,678	4,374	4,613,282	4,330	545,379	(44)	(4,067,903)
Subtotal, Census	3,825	1,363,825	5,721	4,753,282	5,924	719,205	203	(4,034,077)
ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL ANALYSIS								
Salaries & Expenses	509	48,388	509	49,330	533	54,713	24	5,383
Economic & Statistics Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, ESA	509	48,388	509	49,330	533	54,713	24	5,383
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION								
Operations & Administration	2,518	283,952	2,526	307,448	2,728	357,147	202	49,699
BUREAU OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION								
Operations & Administration	379	52,190	465	53,853	514	71,554	49	17,701
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT								
Minority Business Development	133	27,000	133	27,221	133	28,156	0	935
UNITED STATES TRAVEL & TOURISM ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries and Expenses	0	(915)	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION								
Operations, Research & Facilities	11,804	1,587,738	11,841	1,673,216	12,089	1,882,189	248	208,973
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	185	583,679	162	592,866	135	635,222	(27)	42,356
Coastal Impact Assistance Fund	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Fishing Vessel & Gear Damage Comp. Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	1	94	1	949	1	951	0	2
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	0	68	0	188	0	191	0	3
Fisheries Finance Program Account	0	28,338	0	340	24	6,628	24	6,288
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	0	0	0	58,000	0	160,000	0	102,000
Fisheries Promotional Fund	0	0	0	(1,223)	0	0	0	0
Promote and Develop Fishery Products	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Coastal Zone Management Fund	51	3,816	49	4,000	0	3,200	(49)	(800)
Fisheries Assistance Fund	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Subtotal, NOAA	12,045	2,203,733	12,057	2,328,336	12,253	2,798,381	196	470,045

	1999 Actual		2000 Enacted		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE								
Salaries & Expenses	6,066	36,267	7,289	113,020	7,684	254,889	395	141,869
UNDER SECRETARY / OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY								
Salaries & Expenses	52	9,495	52	7,945	52	8,716	0	771
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE								
NTIS Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS & TECHNOLOGY								
Scientific & Technical Research & Services	2,047	279,732	1,987	282,138	2,080	337,508	93	55,370
Industrial Technology Services	377	304,179	379	246,780	423	339,604	44	92,824
Construction of Research Facilities	32	56,714	32	106,880	32	35,879	0	(71,001)
Subtotal, NIST	2,456	640,625	2,398	635,798	2,535	712,991	137	77,193
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries & Expenses	98	10,940	98	10,953	129	20,315	31	9,362
Public Telecommunications. Facilities and Digital Broadcasting Applications	13	21,000	13	26,500	24	110,075	11	83,575
Endowment for Children's Educational T.V.	0	(1,175)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology Opportunites Program	34	18,000	24	15,500	31	45,119	7	29,619
ClickStart	0	0	0	0	15	50,000	15	50,000
Subtotal, NTIA	145	48,765	135	52,953	199	225,509	64	172,556
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	28,847	5,426,602	32,000	8,767,560	33,417	5,742,333	1,417	(3,025,227)
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL								
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	0	0	0	(14,000)	0	(14,000)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	0	0	0	0	0	(20,000)	0	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL	0	0	0	0	0	(34,000)	0	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	28,847	5,426,602	32,000	8,767,560	33,417	5,708,333	1,417	(3,059,227)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS WITH DETAIL OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2001 Estimate			
	<u>Detailed</u>	<u>Summary</u>		
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			32,000	\$8,767,560
<u>Transfers</u>				
From Department of Agriculture			0	69,921
<u>Financing</u>				
Fee Collections in 2000			0	755,000
<u>Adjustments to Base</u>				
Restoration of FY 2000 Rescission			0	5,923
Restoration of Base			121	13,090
Reestimate for collections			0	(800)
Safety, capacity, maintenance, and major repairs			0	0
FTE adjustment			(207)	0
Adjustment for Goddard rent savings			0	4,656
NOAA Corp Retirement Pay			0	14,400
Non-recurring items			0	(4,138,660)
Security			0	0
Restoration of 2000 Carryover			0	739
Total, Adjustments			(86)	(4,100,652)
<u>Financing:</u>				
Unobligated balance			0	21,985
Restoration of deobligation in FY 2000			0	48,200
Recoveries from prior year obligations			0	0
Total Financing			0	70,185
<u>Transfers</u>				
NIST to ITA attaches			(2)	(750)
ITA from NIST attaches			2	750
ITDS from PCP to S&E			6	1,432
ITDS to S&E from PCP			(6)	(1,432)
Transfer of CAMS to NIST/FARS			0	0
CAMS from NOAA/ORF to PAC - specific			0	(6,500)
CAMS from NOAA/PAC to ORF - specific			0	6,500
CAMS from NOAA/ORF to PAC - shared			0	(4,823)
CAMS from NOAA/PAC to ORF - shared			0	4,823
Transfer to GA - Security from Commerce bureaus			130	191
Transfer of CZMF to ORF			0	0
Total Transfers			130	191

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise	0	20,959		
2001 Pay raise	0	45,454		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	0	1,134		
Full year cost in 2001 of positions financed for part year in 2000	2	5,392		
Within-grade step increases	0	22,835		
One less compensable day	0	(7,108)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)	0	(5,084)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)	0	6,402		
Thrift Savings Plan	0	1,166		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI	0	4,144		
Health insurance	0	8,614		
Employees' Compensation Fund	0	(114)		
Travel:				
Per diem	0	1,078		
Common carrier	0	1,572		
Sato travel	0	0		
Vehicle leases	0	101		
Rent payments to GSA	0	3,154		
International Trade Center Space (Reagan Building)	0	1,913		
Printing and reproduction	0	2,014		
NARA Storage and maintenance	0	(146)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund	0	1,112		
Working Capital Fund restoration	1	1,205		
Working Capital Fund - Transfer to GA security	0	0		
Executive development & leadership training (SES 2000)	0	1,785		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	0	11,050		
Contracts / Other Services	0	0		
Department of Interior accounting system	0	2,175		
Overseas wage increases	0	994		
Overseas price increases	0	425		
International Cooperative Admin Support Service (ICASS)	0	2,900		
Local Guard security services overseas	0	2,000		
License Renewal Fees	0	1,076		
Reactor License Renewal	4	600		
General pricing level adjustment				
Transportation of things	0	151		
Rental payments to others	0	355		
Other services	0	6,669		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous	0	772		
Supplies	0	1,523		
Equipment	0	2,134		
Grants	0	302		
Subtotal, other cost changes			7	150,708
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			51	(3,879,568)

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2001 Base			32,051	5,712,913
Program Changes			1,366	1,013,221
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			33,417	6,726,134
Fee collections			0	(1,151,587)
Portion of Offsetting Fee Collections Not Available for Obligation (Limitation on Obligation)			0	367,744
Indirect Cost transfer to OPM			0	0
Recoveries from prior year obligations			0	(68,800)
NOA Corps Retirement Pay to Mandatory			0	(14,400)
Transfers			0	0
From Department of Agriculture			0	(69,921)
From Department of Interior			0	0
From Department of Interior unobligated Balance			0	(7,504)
NOAA ORF - Promote and develop Amer. fisheries			0	0
NOAA ORF - Coastal Zone Management Fund			0	0
USDA for fisheries disaster relief				(20,000)
Unobligated balance			0	(19,333)
2001 APPROPRIATION			33,417	5,742,333

COMPARISON BY BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE, 2001 ESTIMATE AND PROGRAM CHANGES

BUREAU	Net Adjustments To Base		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount
General Administration	130	\$12,666	360	\$44,058	377	\$51,408	17	\$7,350
Office of the Inspector General	0	1,694	220	21,626	220	22,726	0	1,100
Economic Development Administration	0	1,188	265	388,238	265	436,938	0	48,700
Bureau of the Census	121	(4,026,327)	5,842	726,955	5,924	747,205	82	20,250
Economic and Statistical Analysis	0	1,883	509	51,213	533	54,713	24	3,500
International Trade Administration	5	7,699	2,531	315,147	2,728	357,147	197	42,000
Bureau of Export Administration	0	3,001	465	56,854	514	71,554	49	14,700
Minority Business Development Agency	0	435	133	27,656	133	28,156	0	500
United States Travel & Tourism Admin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin.	54	113,479	12,111	2,511,736	12,253	2,946,206	142	434,470
Patent and Trademark Office	(261)	36,904	7,028	904,924	7,684	1,038,732	656	133,808
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	0	271	52	8,216	52	8,716	0	500
National Technical Information Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Inst. of Standards & Technology	2	(33,117)	2,400	602,681	2,535	737,124	135	134,443
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	0	656	135	53,609	199	225,509	64	171,900
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	51	(3,879,568)	32,051	5,712,913	33,417	6,726,134	1,366	1,013,221
Fee collections					0	(1,151,587)		
Portion of Offsetting Fee Collections Not Available for Obligation (Limitation on Obligation)					0	367,744		
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay to Mandatory					0	(14,400)		
Recoveries from prior year obligations						(76,304)		
Transfers								
From Department of Agriculture						(69,921)		
NOAA ORF - Promote and develop American fisheries								
NOAA Orf- Coastal Management Fund								
USDA for fisheries disaster relief						(20,000)		
Unobligated balance						(19,333)		
2001 APPROPRIATION					33,417	5,742,333		

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION

FUNCTION / PROGRAM	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	Change <u>2000 - 2001</u>
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE				
054 Defense-Related Activities				
Bureau of Export Administration	\$1,877	\$1,877	\$5,138	\$3,261
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
302 Conservation and land management				
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	0	0	110,000	110,000
306 Other natural resources				
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,253,045	2,396,270	2,768,802	372,532
Subtotal, Natural Resources and Environment	2,253,045	2,396,270	2,878,802	482,532
370 COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT				
376 Other advancement and regulation of Commerce				
Departmental Management	308,803	31,392	51,408	20,016
Inspector General	21,088	19,932	22,726	2,794
Bureau of the Census	1,380,637	4,749,782	719,205	(4,030,577)
Economic and Statistical Analysis	48,388	49,330	54,713	5,383
International Trade Administration	302,018	307,448	357,147	49,699
Bureau of Export Administration	54,291	51,976	66,416	14,440
Minority Business Development Agency	27,000	27,221	28,156	935
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	(915)	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	(34,949)	(67,934)	(60,421)	7,513
Patent and Trademark Office	(105,622)	(115,980)	(112,855)	3,125
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	9,495	7,945	8,716	771
National Technical Information Service	1,193	0	0	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	661,625	635,798	712,991	77,193
National Telecommunications & Information Administration	10,940	10,953	20,315	9,362
Subtotal, Commerce and Housing Credit	2,683,992	5,707,863	1,868,517	(3,839,346)
450 COMMUNITY & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
451 Community development				
National Telecommunications & Information Administration	0	0	50,000	50,000
452 Area and regional development				
Economic Development Administration	413,124	387,050	446,938	59,888
Subtotal, Community & Regional Develop.	413,124	387,050	496,938	109,888

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	Change <u>2000 - 2001</u>
500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
503 research and general education aids				
National Telecommunications & Information Admin	\$37,825	\$42,000	\$155,194	\$113,194
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	5,389,863	8,535,060	5,404,589	(3,130,471)
MANDATORY				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	2,763	14,400	14,400	0
NOAA - Coastal Zone Management Fund	(4,198)	(4,000)	(3,200)	800
NOAA - Damage Assessment & Restoration	(2,763)	3,529	2,162	(1,367)
NOAA - Offsetting receipts	(12,584)	(7,600)	(7,600)	0
Subtotal, Natural Resources & Environment	(16,782)	6,329	5,762	(567)
370 COMMERCE & HOUSING CREDIT				
376 Other advancement & regulation of Commerce				
DM - Gifts & Bequests Trust Fund	785	500	500	0
CENSUS - Salaries and Expenses	10,000	20,000	20,000	0
NOAA - Promote and Develop...American fisheries	66,426	69,921	69,921	0
NOAA - Federal Ship Financing Fund	2,200	700	0	(700)
Subtotal, Commerce & Housing Credit	79,411	91,121	90,421	(700)
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	62,629	97,450	96,183	(1,267)
Proposed FY 2000 Supplemental				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	0	25,800	0	(25,800)
376 Other advancement & regulation of Commerce				
National Technical Information Service	0	4,500	0	(4,500)
National Institute of Standards & Technology:				
Scientific & Tech. Research & Services	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Industrial Technology Services	0	(500)	0	500
450 COMMUNITY & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
452 Area and regional development				
Economic Development Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	0	1,250	0	(1,250)
Economic Development Assistance Programs	0	23,750	0	(23,750)
Subtotal, Supplemental	0	55,800	0	(55,800)
Legislative Proposal				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
NOAA - ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA-Fisheries Mgt. & Enforcement Serv. Fees	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
Subtotal, Legislative Proposal	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,452,492	8,688,310	5,466,772	(3,221,538)

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

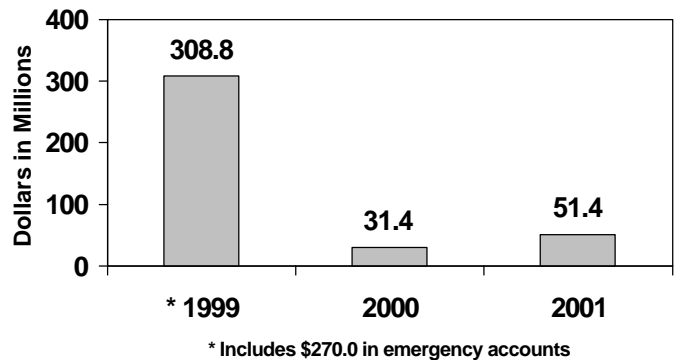
Good management continues to be a cornerstone for the Department and a high priority for the Secretary. We are proposing an improved management structure that is based on feedback and oversight from the Office of Management and Budget, Departmental bureau heads, the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office. This revised structure will more accurately reflect the activities funded and provide a more transparent view of the Department's critical management activities. To describe more accurately the activities funded, we propose to change the name of General Administration to Departmental Management (DM). We are also proposing to set up two new sub-accounts under Departmental Management: Security and Digital Department.

The new Security account reflects our consolidation of critical security functions into one centrally managed function. It will total \$13.3 million, \$11.3 million of which is transferred from the Working Capital Fund (WCF) where it was funded by the bureaus and Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses. Digital Department, totaling \$5.8 million, will fund critically needed improvements to the Department's telecommunications and information infrastructure located in the Hoover Building. Finally, to provide a more transparent view to stakeholders, we are proposing to hold the WCF at a stable level from FY 2000 to FY 2001.

Within Departmental Management, the Salaries and Expenses account provides funding for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and support staff. Responsibilities involve policy development and implementation affecting U.S. and international activities as well as establishing internal goals and operations of the Department. The functions include serving as the primary liaison with the executive branch, Congress and private sector groups, and acting as the management and administrative control point for the Department.

Departmental Management also contains the Emergency Steel, Oil and Gas Loan Guarantee Programs. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, a non-budgetary financing account and a program account to record subsidy and administrative costs have been established. The steel loan guaran-

DM Funding



tee limit is not to exceed \$1 billion and the oil and gas is not to exceed \$500 million.

Performance Measures: Departmental Management - Performs Departmental planning, establishes Departmental policies, and provides administrative guidance and performance oversight to accomplish the Departmental mission.

Security - Effectively protects the personnel, facilities, infrastructure, and information that constitute the Department of Commerce through risk management. Will include: promulgation of effective policies; compliance reviews conducted; multidisciplinary security operations support to the Office of the Secretary, bureaus, and operating unit; Secretarial trips supported; and facility vulnerability assessments completed.

Digital Department - In order to accomplish the objectives and goals of the Digital Department, affinity groups will be established to identify projects and schedule resource requirements; implementation plans will be completed; standard sets for hardware and software purchases will be developed; and antiquated cabling and network infrastructure will be replaced.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	2001 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$29,937	\$31,392	\$32,340	\$948
Digital Department	0	0	5,800	5,800
Security	0	0	13,268	13,268
Emergency Steel Guar. Loan Subsidy	140,000	0	0	
Administration Costs	5,000	0	0	0
Emergency Oil and Gas Loan Subsidy	122,500	0	0	0
Administration Costs	2,500	0	0	0
Total Appropriation	299,937	31,392	51,408	20,016
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)	6,350	0	0	0
Transfer of AID Funds (P.L. 87-95)	2,516	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	308,803	31,392	51,408	20,016

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	221	230	223	(7)
Digital Department	0	0	0	0
Security	0	0	154	154
Reimbursable	48	48	48	0
Working Capital Fund	741	781	651	(130)
Franchise Fund	31	34	34	0
Total Appropriation	1,041	1,093	1,110	17

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			230	\$31,392
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Security adjustment			(7)	(497)
Transfer of CAMS to NIST/FARS				(151)
Transfer of GA Security from bureaus				(90)
Other Changes				
2000 Pay raise		\$279		
2001 Pay raise		545		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		124		
Within-grade step increases		260		
One less compensable day		(75)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		24		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		(31)		
Thrift Savings Plan		(5)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		28		
Health insurance		72		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(18)		
Travel		13		
Rent payments to GSA		71		
Printing and reproduction		2		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		(4)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		89		
Executive Development and Leadership Training		180		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		95		
General Pricing Level Adjustments				
Communications, Utilities, & misc.		4		
Other services		21		
Supplies		3		
Equipment		8		
Rental payments to others		1		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	1,686
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			(7)	948
2001 Base			223	32,340
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			223	32,340

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Executive Direction	93	\$13,718	93	\$13,262	93	\$13,262	0	\$0
Departmental Staff Services	137	22,812	130	19,078	130	19,078	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	230	36,530	223	32,340	223	32,340	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	48	348,000	48	358,000	48	358,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	278	384,530	271	390,340	271	390,340	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(5,138)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(48)	(348,000)			(48)	(358,000)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	(48)	(353,138)			(48)	(358,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	230	31,392			223	32,340		
Transferred from other accounts		0				0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	230	31,392			223	32,340		

APPROPRIATION: Digital Department

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$0
Adjustments to Base				
2001 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	5,800
2001 APPROPRIATION			0	5,800

Comparison by Activity

	<u>2000 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2001 Base</u>		<u>2001 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Chief Information Office	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	0	5,800
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	0	5,800
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	0	5,800
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	0			0	0		
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	5,800		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Digital Department	0	0	0	+\$5,800

The requested funding (+0 pos.; +\$5,800) will provide resources necessary to move the Commerce Department from paper-based administrative systems and transactions to on-line interactions with customers and employees. \$800,000 will provide resources for deployment of the web-based procurement and human resources system.

APPROPRIATION: Security

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$0
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Transfer from WCF funded by Bureaus			130	10,824
Transfer from GA S&E			7	497
Other Changes				
2000 Pay raise		\$86		
2001 Pay raise		209		
Within-grade step increases		55		
One less compensable day		(29)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		9		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		(12)		
Thrift Savings Plan		(2)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		(7)		
Health insurance		35		
Travel		7		
Rent payments to GSA		11		
Printing and reproduction		1		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Communications, Utilities, & misc.		1		
Other services		18		
Supplies		3		
Equipment		12		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	397
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			137	11,718
2001 Base			137	11,718
Program Changes			17	1,550
2001 APPROPRIATION			154	13,268

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Department Security Office	0	0	137	11,718	154	13,268	17	1,550
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0	137	11,718	154	13,268	17	1,550
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	8,882	0	8,882	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	137	20,600	154	22,150	17	1,550
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	0			0	(8,882)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	(8,882)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			154	13,268		
Transferred from other accounts		0				0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0			154	13,268		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Security	137	\$11,718	+17	+\$1,550

The requested funding (+17 pos.; +\$1,550) will provide resources necessary to carry out statutory and regulatory requirements and to support the Department's objectives.

APPROPRIATION: Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Program

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Subsidy/Admin. Expenses	0	\$145,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	145,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	145,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(145,000)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	0			0	0		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

APPROPRIATION: Emergency Oil and Gas Loan Guarantee Program

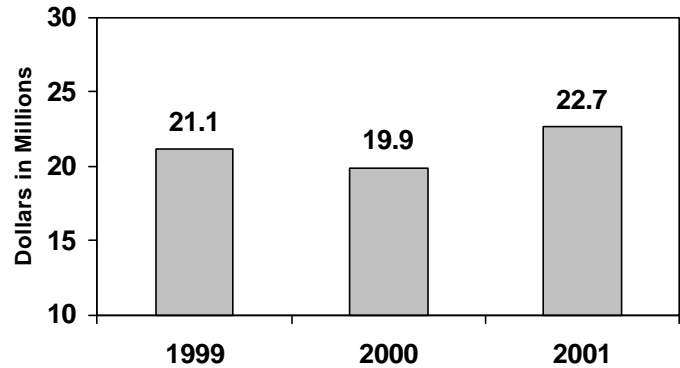
Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Subsidy/Admin. Expenses	0	\$125,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(125,000)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	0			0	0		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, inspections and investigations to combat mismanagement, fraud, waste and abuse of Department resources, and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Commerce programs.

IG Funding



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	1999	2000	2001 Estimate	Increase (Decrease)
Inspector General	\$21,000	\$19,932	\$22,726	\$2,794
Transfer from Bureau of the Census	88	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	21,088	19,932	22,726	2,794

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Inspector General	237	220	220	0
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HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Inspector General

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			220	19,932
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Transfer of CAMS to NIST / FARS				(117)
Continued Operations				936
Transfer of GA Security from bureaus				(52)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$171		
2001 Pay raise		381		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		10		
Within-grade step increases		121		
One less compensable day		(52)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(17)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		45		
Thrift Savings Plan		30		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		12		
Health insurance		56		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(39)		
Travel		27		
Rent payments to GSA		28		
Printing and reproduction		2		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		4		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		9		
Executive Development and Leadership Training		30		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		73		
General Pricing Level Adjustment				
Communications, Utilities, & misc.		1		
Other services		33		
Supplies		1		
Equipment		1		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	927
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	1,694
2001 Base			220	21,626
Program Changes			0	1,100
2001 APPROPRIATION			220	22,726

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Inspector General	220	\$19,932	220	\$21,626	220	\$22,726	0	\$1,100
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	220	19,932	220	21,626	220	22,726	0	1,100
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		500		200		200	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	220	20,432	220	21,826	220	22,926	0	1,100
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(500)				(200)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	0	(500)			0	(200)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	220	19,932			220	22,726		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Financial Statement Audits</u>	220	\$21,626	0	+\$1,100

The requested funding will provide resources necessary for the Financial Statement Audits.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

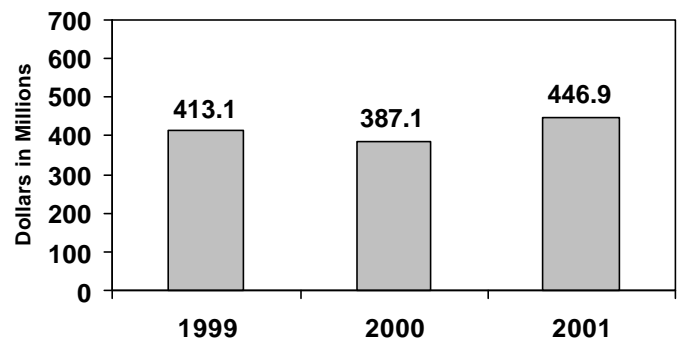
The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides a broad range of economic development funding and assistance to stimulate employment and increase income in distressed communities which in turn promotes greater national productivity and balanced economic growth. EDA responds to community needs and priorities that create private sector jobs and leverage private capital. EDA carries out its economic development assistance program (EDAP) through a network of headquarters and regional personnel, working with local organizations and leaders to identify and fund high priority projects in the neediest communities. EDA's foremost objective has been, and continues to be, to create a climate conducive to the development of private enterprise in America's distressed communities.

EDA programs serve the nation's most distressed communities. In FY 2001, EDA grants will continue to assist communities characterized by high unemployment, low income, low growth rate, loss of jobs, out-migration, defense adjustment, and long-term economic deterioration. In FY 2001, EDA will strengthen its efforts to assist Native American Communities, the lower Mississippi Delta Region, as well as underserved communities around the nation that have not been included in the technological revolution. This budget as well seeks to double funding for EDA's most flexible program tool - Economic Adjustment grants.

EDA continues to realign its traditional budget structure to reflect a focus on EDA's customers and their needs while retaining familiar program categories. The traditional programs: Public Works, Planning, Technical Assistance, Research, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Economic Adjustment, and Defense

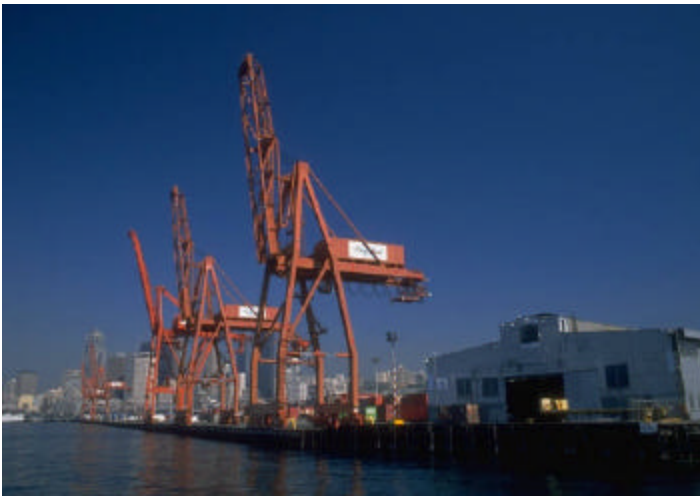


EDA Funding



Economic Adjustment Assistance are incorporated under the categories described below.

Community and Regional Economic Enhancement serves as a catalyst for assisting distressed communities in achieving their long-term economic potential which is based upon locally and regionally developed priorities. EDA, working in partnership with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, regional economic development districts, public and private non-profit organizations and Indian Tribes, serves as a catalyst for assisting distressed communities in achieving their long-term competitive economic potential through strategic investment of resources. EDA provides investments in a variety of geographical areas. Criteria for eligibility relate to such general indicators of distress as substantial and persistent unemployment levels, low incomes, and slow job growth. A number of additional, more specialized criteria may also qualify an area for assistance, such as base closures, natural disaster, or long-term loss of economic activity. EDA investments will be concentrated on projects for construction or expansion of community infrastructure and development facilities which include water and sewer systems; telecommunications and other electronic commerce infrastructure; industrial parks; skill training facilities; business incubators; economic development planning; technical assistance; and, revolving loan funds. Assistance is also given to firms and industries injured by changing trade patterns. EDA also works with communities adversely impacted by major catastrophic disasters, providing long-term economic recovery assistance. In major disaster situations, these programs will allow EDA to provide the planning and business recovery assistance critically needed prior to passage/availability of any additional emergency supplemental appropriations.



Community Economic Adjustment will provide technical assistance to U.S. communities economically injured as a result of international trade competition. In FY 2001, EDA will provide funding for Community Economic Adjustment, modeled after the Defense Economic Adjustment program, to ensure that communities continue to receive Federal assistance in a targeted, integrated manner. Assistance under this program will be provided using EDA's existing program authorities.

Through a coordinated, comprehensive information-gathering and distribution process, the EDA **National Program Analysis and Information Consolidation** program serves as the agency's conduit and repository for best practices in economic development. This program also tracks the benefits provided by EDA projects, including the number of jobs created and private sector dollars leveraged. EDA's goal is to promote economic development in distressed areas, as measured by new private investment, new and saved jobs, and increased local tax bases, all geared towards increased productivity and global competitiveness. As it strives to support this goal, EDA continues a series of evaluations to gauge the effectiveness of its efforts. Recently completed evaluations confirm substantial, positive outcomes as a result of EDA investments.

EDA Performance Measures

EDA performance measures focus on long-term outcomes that document the long-term results of EDA investments in distressed areas. EDA projections for the long-term outcomes are based on systematic program evaluations conducted by Rutgers University. For example, FY 2001 grants for construction and revolving loan fund projects are expected to create or retain 60,199 jobs, and leverage \$2.04 billion dollars in private sector investment by FY 2010.

EDA is developing a reporting system to track long-term outcomes (e.g., job creation and private sector investment) reported by grantees over a period of years following grant award and project completion. FY 2001 grantees will report on program outcomes in FY 2004, FY 2007, and FY 2010. In the interim, EDA is conducting pilot reviews of earlier construction and revolving loan projects (e.g., FY 1993 grant awards) to validate projected targets for FY 2001, and to train EDA staff and grantees on valid methods for reporting and verifying outcome data.

To supplement the long-term measures, EDA had developed a set of interim and process measures that can be used by managers on a regular basis to set targets and track performance in critical areas that affect program outcomes (e.g., targeting investments in areas of highest distress, and improving the quality and efficiency of EDA assistance).

Performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as EDA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and EDA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Appropriation				
Salaries and Expenses	\$23,961	\$26,500	\$27,688	\$1,188
EDAP	368,379	360,550	409,250	48,700
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	392,340	387,050	436,938	49,888

Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)	784	0		
Transfer from Agriculture (P.L. 105-277)	20,000	0		
Transfer from Agriculture (P.L. 106-78)	0	0	10,000	10,000
BUDGET AUTHORITY	413,124	387,050	446,938	59,888

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL

EDAP		23,750	0	(23,750)
S&E		1,250	0	(1,250)
TOTAL BA WITH SUPPLEMENTAL	413,124	412,050	446,938	34,888

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	261	265	265	0
Reimbursable	7	7	7	0
EDAP	0	0	0	0
Total	268	272	272	0

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			265	\$26,500
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Transfer of CAMS to NIST / FARS				(143)
Restoration of Base				154
Transfer to GA Security from Bureaus				(59)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$196		
2001 Pay raise		480		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		25		
Full-year cost in 2001 of positions financed for part-year in 2000		47		
Within-grade step increases		155		
One less compensable day		(68)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(45)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		57		
Thrift Savings Plan		11		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		34		
Health insurance		73		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(18)		
Travel		49		
Rent payments to GSA		49		
Printing and reproduction		5		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		(1)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		16		
Executive Development and Leadership Training		40		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		90		
General Level Pricing Adjustment:		0		
Other Services		32		
Supplies and materials		4		
Equipment		5		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	1,236
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	1,188
2001 Base			265	27,688
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			265	27,688

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Salaries & Expenses	265	\$28,103	265	\$27,688	265	\$27,688	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	265	28,103	265	27,688	265	27,688	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	7	1,706	7	760	7	760	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	272	29,809	272	28,448	272	28,448	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(1,603)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(7)	(1,706)			(7)	(760)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	(7)	(3,309)			(7)	(760)		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	265	26,500			265	27,688		
Proposed Supplemental	0	1,250						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION WITH SUPPLEMENTAL	265	27,750						

As part of this budget submission, the Administration is requesting an FY 2000 Emergency Appropriation of \$1.250 million for Salaries and Expenses. This request corresponds with the \$23.750 million Emergency Appropriations the Administration is requesting for EDAP in response to 1999's Hurricane Floyd that devastated communities along the East Coast.

APPROPRIATION: Economic Development Assistance Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	360,550
Adjustments to Base				0
2001 Base			0	360,550
Program Changes			0	48,700
2001 APPROPRIATION			0	409,250

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Community and Regional Economic Enhancement								
Planning	0	\$35,749	0	\$35,749	0	\$29,268	0	(\$ 6,481)
Technical Assistance	0	27,575	0	27,575	0	27,187	0	(388)
Public Works	0	285,706	0	285,706	0	247,462	0	(38,244)
Capital Access	0	9,920	0	9,920	0	11,533	0	1,613
Subtotal, Community and Regional Economic Enhancement	0	358,950	0	358,950	0	315,450	0	(43,500)
Mississippi Delta								
Technical Assistance		0		0		1,000		1,000
Public Works		0		0		6,000		6,000
Capital Access		0		0		3,000		3,000
Subtotal, Mississippi Delta		0		0		10,000		10,000
E-Commerce								
Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	23,000	0	23,000
Community Economic Adjustment								
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
Capital Access	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
Subtotal, Community Economic Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
National Program Analysis and Information Consolidation								
Technical Assistance & Research	0	1,600	0	1,600	0	1,600	0	0
Native American Economic Development Assistance								
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200
Planning	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	30,000
Capital Access	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000
Subtotal, Native American Economic Development Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	49,200	0	49,200
Alaska Title IX (P.L. 105-277)		10,827						
Alaska TAA (P.L. 105-277)		4,800						
1996 Floods (P.L. 104-134)		23						
Tri-State Floods (P.L. 103-317)		1,247						
1997 Upper Midwest Floods (P.L. 105-18)		1						
Defense Adjustment Assistance (P.L. 102-172)		773						
Hurricane Andrew Grants (P.L. 102-368)		16						
NE Fisheries (P.L. 103-211)		101						

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
S.California Earthquake (P.L. 103-211)		\$8						
Fran and Hortense (P.L. 104-208)		800						
Norton Sound Fishery Disaster (P.L. 106-78)	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$10,000	0	\$10,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	379,146	0	360,550	0	419,250	0	58,700
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		950		500		500	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	380,096	0	361,050	0	419,750	0	58,700
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(18,096)						
Recovery of prior obligations		(500)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	(950)			0	(500)		0
Subtotal, financing	0	(19,546)			0	(500)		0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	360,550			0	419,250		58,700
Transfer from USDA	0	0				(10,000)		(10,000)
APPROPRIATION	0	360,550			0	409,250		48,700

Proposed Supplemental

Hurricane Floyd	23,750
TOTAL APPROPRIATION WITH SUPPLEMENTAL	384,300

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>EDAP</u>	0	\$360,550	0	\$48,700

A net increase is requested for Economic Development Adjustment Programs (EDAP) (0 pos.; +\$48,700). Within EDA's traditional program structure, this proposed funding level includes an increase of \$45.371 million for Economic Adjustment which more than doubles the funding for these grants from about \$35 million in FY 2000 to \$80 million in FY 2001. Also included is an increase of \$46.679 million for Public Works, a \$1.3 million increase for Planning and a \$1.2 million increase for Technical Assistance. In addition, EDA is requesting a \$45.85 million decrease in funding for its Defense Economic Adjustment program which reflects the current activity level of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Under EDA's revised budget structure, the following funding levels are proposed.

EDA is requesting, as part of the Department's overall e-Commerce strategy, that additional public works funds be provided to help communities plan for and deploy broadband in underserved areas (0 pos; +\$23,000). Numerous studies point to the growing "digital divide," or the technology gap in which economically disadvantaged communities have less access to technology because of their geographic locations. EDA's focused effort to bring high speed internet access to underserved communities will help bridge this digital divide.

Another portion of the increase will enable EDA to refocus its efforts to assist Native American communities (0 pos; +\$49,200). This program, which includes \$1.5 million for planning grants, \$11.0 million for public works grants and \$10.0 million for capital access grants, in addition to \$26.7 million in base funds, will enable EDA to devote resources to assist Native American communities as recommended by a June 1999 study that found that these communities have poverty rates two and a half times the national average, unemployment that is over eight times higher than the national average, where the median family income

is less than two-thirds the national average, and where less than half of the homes have no phones.

Another initiative will enable EDA to partner with other Federal entities to assist underserved communities in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region, providing targeted funds to support \$1.0 million in technical assistance grants, \$6.0 million for public works grants, and \$3.0 million for capital access projects (0 pos.; +\$10,000). This program is part of the Administration's renewed commitment to ensuring that these communities can keep pace economically and technologically with the rest of the country.

EDA proposes funding for the Community Economic Adjustment program, patterned after the Defense Economic Adjustment program (0 pos.; +\$10,000). This effort will include \$2.0 million in technical assistance, \$5.0 million in public works and \$3.0 million in capital access, funding that will enable EDA to more effectively work with communities negatively impacted by shifting patterns in international trade.

Within its Community and Regional Economic Enhancement Program, EDA is proposing an overall decrease in resources (+0 pos, -\$43,500). This request includes an increase in public works grants to assist New England fisheries, \$3.2 million. This funding is in addition to a \$10.0 million transfer from USDA that EDA will receive in FY 2001 for the Norton Sound, Alaska, fisheries failure. A modest increase is proposed for Economic Adjustment (0 pos.; +\$1,613). Other changes include a decrease in Planning grants (0 pos.; -\$6,481), a decrease for Technical Assistance (0 pos.; -\$388) and a decrease in Public Works grants (0 pos.; -\$38,244). (The primary component of this net decrease is a \$40.11 million decrease in defense public works grants. This reduction in funding reflects the current level of base reuse activities following the past four rounds of base closures (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995); EDA expects that funding requirements will decline as the remaining bases are closed.)

These program realignments will enable EDA to provide the most flexible and targeted assistance to economically distressed communities.

As part of this budget submission, the Administration is requesting an FY 2000 emergency appropriation of \$23.750 million for EDAP. This request corresponds with the \$1.250 million emergency appropriations the Administration is requesting for S&E in response to 1999's Hurricane Floyd that devastated communities along the East Coast.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Census Bureau's mission is to collect and provide high quality statistics about the American people and economy. To deliver high value, the Bureau must target measurement on those trends and segments of our population and economy most critical to continued American success and prosperity.

In FY 2001 the Bureau is faced with the challenge of compiling and disseminating the results of the 2000 Decennial Census. We have spent the past ten years preparing for it and have invented systems and methodologies incorporating the latest technology. We have rebuilt partnerships and forged new ones and spent considerable time and effort building confidence in a public increasingly suspicious of its government. Having done the planning and building for Census 2000, the Bureau is positioned for FY 2001 to tabulate and disseminate data collected during Census 2000; complete field work associated with the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation follow-up operations; closeout remaining data capture centers and field offices that were opened longer due to increased workloads; compare data from the American Community Survey with Census 2000 results, and evaluate and issue a report on census operations. The Bureau will deliver to the President, by December 31, 2000, the data used to apportion Congressional seats. Additionally, the population counts from Census 2000 will be delivered to the states for redistricting as required by P.L. 94-171 by March 31, 2001.

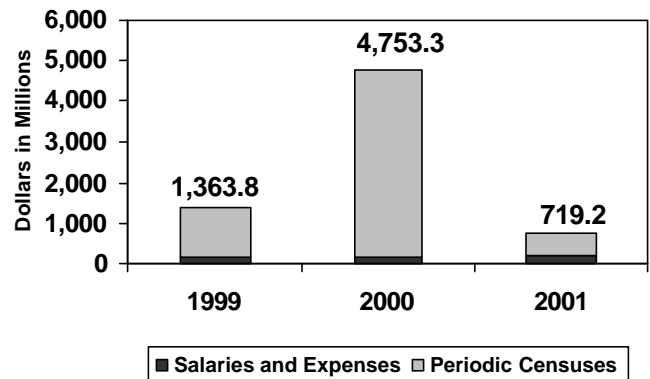
As expected, the FY 2001 costs of the Decennial Census program will decrease considerably from \$4.5 billion in FY 2000 to \$393 million in FY 2001. However, we need to be careful not to lose any of the momentum we have gained and advances that we have made. It is vital to make a smooth transition that integrates our decennial and survey activities and the systems that support them, builds a stronger programmatic and technological infrastructure, levels out the decennial funding cycle, reduces the complexity, cost, and burden of the 2010 decennial census, actively explores and incorporates advances

in technology into our operations, and adapts our operations to technical change. The FY 2001 budget request covers the Bureau's activities end-to-end, from design of the sample to dissemination of data. A successful 2010 Census depends on early planning beginning in 2001.



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CENSUS Funding



The **Salaries and Expenses** appropriation provides for monthly, quarterly and annual surveys, and other programs which require a constant annual funding level. The Bureau's current population and housing surveys and analysis provide detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic and housing conditions of the U.S. These programs are used for planning by both the public and private sectors.

The **Survey of Program Dynamics** (SPD) was established and funded through mandatory appropriations by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of FY 1996 (P.L. 104-193). The SPD provides policy makers with socioeconomic data on the impact of the welfare provisions of the Act.

The **Children's Health Insurance Program** (CHIP) was established and funded through mandatory appropriations by The Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Act (PL 106-113). The initiative will produce statistically reliable annual state data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. The CHIP will allocate funds to states based on statistics from the March Income Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

The **Periodic Censuses and Programs** appropriation funds the decennial census conducted every ten years, the economic censuses and the census of governments which are conducted every five years, as well as other programs which are conducted on a cyclical nature.

The **Working Capital Fund** is a non appropriated account used to finance services within the Census Bureau. These services

are more efficiently performed on a centralized basis and include reimbursable work Census performs for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, foreign governments and the private sector.

Census Performance Measures

Performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as Census and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and

the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and Census's budget justification. A detailed presentation of the goals, performance measures, and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Discretionary Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	\$136,147	\$140,000	\$173,826	\$33,826
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1,227,678	4,613,282	545,379	(4,067,903)
Total Discretionary Appropriation	1,363,825	4,753,282	719,205	(4,034,077)
Transfer of Y2K to S&E (P.L. 105-277)	10,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Other Accounts from S&E (P.L. 105-277)	(88)	0	0	0
Transfer of Y2K to PCP (P.L. 105-277)	10,900	0	0	0
Transfer to Other Accounts from PCP (105-277)	(4,000)	(3,500)	0	3,500
Permanent Appropriation				
Survey of Program Dynamics	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Children's Health Insurance Program	—	10,000	10,000	0
Salaries and Expenses	156,059	160,000	193,826	33,826
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1,234,578	4,609,782	545,379	(4,064,403)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,390,637	4,769,782	739,205	(4,030,577)

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	1,438	1,347	1,594	247
Periodic Censuses and Programs	2,387	4,374	4,330	(44)
Total, Discretionary Positions	3,825	5,721	5,924	203
Mandatory	62	102	102	0
Working Capital Fund	1,349	1,407	1,407	0
Total Positions	5,236	7,230	7,433	203

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			1,347	140,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of 1999 operating level			121	12,000
<u>Transfers</u>				
Transfer International Trade Data System from PCP			6	1,432
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA security			0	(3,829)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$1,213		
2001 Pay raise		2,531		
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund		169		
Within-grade step increases		1,914		
One less compensable day		(351)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		252		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		(316)		
Thrift Savings Plan		(89)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		(174)		
Health insurance		539		
Employees' Compensation Fund		94		
Travel:				
Per diem		68		
Common carrier / Travel Management Centers		28		
Printing and reproduction		20		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		(26)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		229		
CAMS		79		
Executive development & leadership training (SES 2000)		120		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Rent payments to GSA		91		
Transportation of things		6		
Communications, Utilities & misc.		9		
Other services		164		
Supplies and materials		61		
Equipment		92		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	6,723
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			127	16,326
2001 Base			1,474	156,326
Program Changes			120	17,500
2001 APPROPRIATION			1,594	173,826

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Current surveys and statistics								
Current economic statistics	972	\$89,195	1,052	\$100,228	1,109	\$111,628	57	\$11,400
Current demographic statistics	334	47,683	381	52,199	444	58,299	63	6,100
Survey development & data serv.	41	3,464	41	3,899	41	3,899	0	0
Subtotal, Discretionary Obligations	1,347	140,342	1,474	156,326	1,594	173,826	120	17,500
Survey of Program Dynamics	60	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	0	0
Children's Health Insurance Program	42	10,000	42	10,000	42	10,000	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	1,449	160,342	1,576	176,326	1,696	193,826	120	17,500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(342)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of prior obligations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, financing	0	(342)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Permanent Appropriation	(102)	(20,000)	(102)	(20,000)	(102)	(20,000)	0	0
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BA	1,347	140,000	1,474	156,326	1,594	173,826	120	17,500

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Current Economic Statistics</u>	1,052	\$100,228	+57	+\$11,400
Measuring Electronic Business			+40	+\$8,500
This initiative funds the development of consistent concepts and data variables to describe the nature and scope of domestic e-business - what is bought and sold over network channels; details the major types of e-business activity - sales to consumers as well as business to business e-commerce transactions; and assesses the present and future impact of e-business on measures of business and U.S. economic performance. Estimates of the magnitude of e-business transactions vary widely, but several suggest that the annual value of e-business transactions exceeds \$100 billion. Not capturing this information would distort our perception of economic activity.				
Annual Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE)			+17	+\$1,500
This initiative expands the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE) by providing businesses, MBDA, and other public and private institutions engaging in minority business development activities vital information about their clients on an annual basis (versus once every five year) in order to make key policy and program decisions and measure program results.				
Improved Export Data			0	+\$1,400
This initiative improves the capture of low level undeclared, export data and supports a comprehensive effort to improve the timeliness, quality and coverage of the export trade statistics. Targeted outreach and education efforts will help ensure that exporters are aware of their responsibilities under law and regulation and will educate them in the proper ways to report.				
<u>Current Demographic Statistics</u>	381	\$52,199	+63	+\$6,100
Improved Measurement of Economic Well-Being				

Funding for this initiative is in response to a 1995 report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recommending sweeping changes in the way poverty is measured. For this purpose, data for measures of economic well-being would be derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation rather than the March Supplement to the CPS. This initiative will result in better statistical and technical systems to improve the measurement of income and poverty.

APPROPRIATION: Periodic Censuses and Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Available			4,374	\$4,613,282
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Transfers</u>				
Transfer International Trade Data System to S&E			(6)	(1,432)
<u>Financing</u>				
Planned Decennial changes in periodic censuses			0	(4,050,164)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$876		
2001 Pay raise		2,008		
Within-grade step increases		4,875		
One less compensable day		(277)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		200		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		(252)		
Thrift Savings Plan		(71)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		(134)		
Health insurance		459		
Employees' Compensation Fund		154		
Travel				
Per diem		26		
Common carrier / Travel Management Centers		12		
Printing and reproduction		33		
Other services:				
Executive Development and Leadership Training		115		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Rent payments to GSA		83		
Transportation of things		3		
Communications, Utilities & misc.		16		
Other services		51		
Supplies and materials		520		
Equipment		246		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	8,943
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			(6)	(4,042,653)
2001 Base			4,368	570,629
Program Changes			(38)	2,750
Total Requirements			4,330	573,379
Recoveries of prior year obligations			0	(28,000)
2001 APPROPRIATION			4,330	545,379

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Economic statistics programs:								
Economic censuses	391	\$46,444	391	\$49,475	353	\$42,846	(38)	(\$6,629)
Census of governments	24	3,735	24	3,976	24	3,082	0	(894)
Subtotal, Economic statistics	415	50,179	415	53,451	377	45,928	(38)	(7,523)
Demographic statistics programs:								
Intercensal demographics est's	43	5,260	43	5,583	43	5,583	0	0
2000 Decennial census	3,474	4,509,238	3,473	420,798	3,473	420,798	0	0
Subtotal, Demographic statistics	3,517	4,514,498	3,516	426,381	3,516	426,381	0	0
Continuous measurement	127	20,000	122	21,615	122	25,000	0	3,385
Sample redesign	46	4,478	46	4,769	46	8,457	0	3,688
Electronic Information Collection	34	6,000	34	6,000	34	6,000	0	0
Geographic support	235	33,406	235	35,108	235	35,108	0	0
Data processing system	0	22,997	0	23,305	0	23,305	0	0
Suitland Federal Center Office Space	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	3,200
Renovation/Construction								
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	4,374	4,651,558	4,368	570,629	4,330	573,379	(38)	2,750
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(1,776)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of prior obligations	0	(40,000)	0	(28,000)	0	(28,000)	0	0
Subtotal, financing	0	(41,776)	0	(28,000)	0	(28,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	4,374	4,609,782	4,368	542,629	4,330	545,379	(38)	2,750
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,374	4,613,282	4,368	542,629	4,330	545,379	(38)	2,750

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Economic Census	391	\$49,475	-38	-\$6,629

The Economic Census is the foundation of all Federal economic statistics. The census benchmarks national statistical profiles that show economic and household trends. FY 2001 is the second year of the six-year 2002 Economic Census funding cycle and the focus of activity is on planning.

Census of Governments	24	\$3,976	0	-\$894
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The Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data about the economic activities of state and local governments. The census provides performance benchmarks and shows economic trends and general financial health and stability of those governments. FY 2001 is the second year of the five-year 2002 Census of Governments funding cycle. The focus will be on preparation and testing.

Continuous Measurement	122	\$21,615	0	+\$3,385
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The Continuous Measurement Program provides timely and consistent population and housing profiles across States and for smaller geographic areas and population subgroups. The program allows the Bureau to collect and disseminate, on an annual basis, the types of data collected on the decennial census long form. FY 2001 funding will allow the Census Bureau to continue developing the program and covers the costs of project management, data collection, data editing, statistical weighting and estimation, tabulation of the data into reports for public use, and data dissemination. Data from the American Community Survey published during FY 2001 will provide the opportunity to use estimates of year-to-year changes for the 31 sites with 250,000 or more persons.

Demographic Survey Sample Redesign	46	\$4,769	0	+\$3,688
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The Demographic Survey Sample Redesign program improves the quality of the existing household surveys by updating the methodology for selecting samples and incorporating the results of the most recent Decennial census. Following each Decennial census, the Bureau redesigns all of its ongoing household surveys to conform to the distribution of population revealed by the Decennial census. The introduction of new methodologies improves the accuracy of the surveys' data and increases confidence in major Federal socioeconomic indicators, without increasing costs. The increase represents what is needed to complete work for Bureau specific surveys. Other agencies that contract with the Bureau to conduct their surveys will share in the total program cost through the Bureau's reimbursable program.

Suitland Federal Center Office Space Renovation/Construction	0	0	0	+\$3,200
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This initiative would fund the bureau-specific space-planning costs associated with renovation of Federal Office Buildings 3 and 4 at the Suitland Federal Center Complex. The nearly 60 year old buildings in Suitland, MD are failing to adequately house the Bureau and recent health concerns such as asbestos and contaminated water supplies support the need for an overdue facilities initiative. This initiative will fund the development of interior air quality and design requirements and the renovation and telecommunication needs for flexi-workspace for the Bureau's cyclical workforce. The Administration is also requesting \$5.2 million in GSA's budget to perform initial architectural and engineering design work. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2003.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The United States is widely recognized as the world's economic information leader, due in large part to the timely and accurate data and analyses produced by the Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA). Producing such key economic measures as the gross domestic product (GDP) and the balance of payments, ESA provides vital information that dramatically impacts the decision making of the President and Congress, as well as business leaders, and affects the lives of all Americans.

ESA includes: **ESA Headquarters, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of the Census.**

The Bureau of the Census receives its funding from a separate congressional appropriation; therefore, its budget is not tied to ESA and is discussed in a separate section of this document.

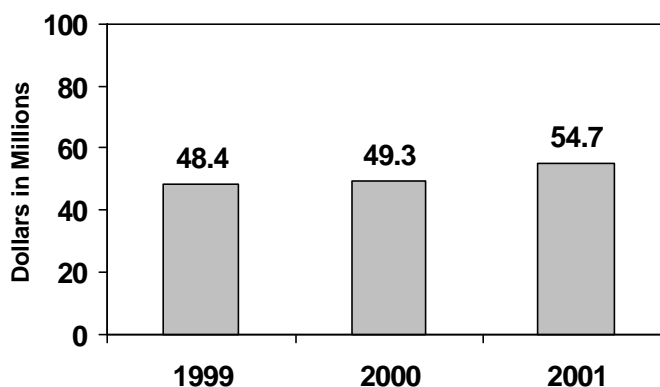
ESA Headquarters consists of the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, the Policy Support staff, and STAT-USA. The Office of the Under Secretary and the Office of Administration provide management, financial, and administrative services to all ESA agencies. The Policy Support staff provides economic policy analysis and conducts research on such topics as the factors contributing to U.S. industrial strength and the relationship between industry performance and economic growth, including recent major studies on the scope and economic impacts of electronic commerce. STAT-USA provides data dissemination services through an easy-to-use, "one-stop shop" that provides a focal point for business, economic, and trade statistics. STAT-USA operates under a revolving fund account that requires no government funding.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), as the Nation's economic accountant, develops measures and systems for collecting and interpreting vast amounts of diverse data from government and private sources to provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of U.S. economic activity. BEA's national, regional, and international economic accounts present basic information on such key issues as U.S. economic growth, regional economic development, and the Nation's position in the world economy. Some of the widely-used statistical measures produced by BEA include GDP, personal income and outlays, corporate profits, and the balance of payments.

ESA's Performance Measures

BEA's program performance is reflected in the quality, timeliness, and relevancy of the economic data it produces.

ESA Funding



Data Quality

BEA has an ongoing strategic plan, developed in concert with its data users, to maintain and improve the quality of GDP and other economic accounts data. BEA continues to make progress on key components of the plan by developing new and improved measures of output and prices; better measures of investment, saving, and wealth; and improved measures of international transactions. The October 1999 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts introduced a number of significant improvements, including the treatment of business and government expenditures for software as investment, the inclusion of better estimates of the real value of unpriced banking services, and the incorporation of revised historical price data for consumer spending. However, BEA must address several increasingly critical issues, such as the persistent "statistical discrepancy" between economic growth as measured by the output accounts and as measured by the income accounts, the rapidly expanding role of e-business in the economy, the measurement of output and productivity for financial services and insurance, and the coverage of international trade in volatile and rapidly growing services.

To evaluate the quality of its data, BEA will develop a methodology that produces an overall accuracy score for its major aggregate estimates. The target is a score greater than 85 (on a scale of 100).

Data Timeliness and Relevancy

Data users depend on BEA to provide them with timely and relevant statistics on U.S. economic activity, and for an increasing number of them, electronic access is the preferred

method of dissemination. In response, BEA has expanded the information available on its Web site and improved its accessibility. News releases, the complete contents of BEA's monthly *Survey of Current Business*, methodologies for the economic accounts, and the BEA *Catalog of Products* are readily available to Internet users. In addition, BEA produces a number of CD-ROMs containing such information as regional economic data, gross product by industry estimates, and the U.S. tangible wealth accounts.

To evaluate its performance in producing statistics in a

timely manner, BEA will measure the percentage of its news releases that are issued on schedule, with a target of 100 percent. To evaluate the relevancy of the data it produces, BEA will conduct a customer survey to assess the level of users' satisfaction with BEA's products and services. The target is a mean customer satisfaction rating greater than 4 (on a 5-point scale).

A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and ESA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$48,388	\$49,330	\$54,713	5,383

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	509	509	533	24
Reimbursable	34	34	34	0
Revolving Fund	19	35	35	0
Total	562	578	602	24

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed	Summary
	Perm Pos	Amount
	Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted	509	\$49,330
Adjustments to Base		
<u>Transfers</u>		
Transfer of CAMS to NIST/FARS		(287)
Transfer of GA Security from bureaus		(94)
<u>Other Changes</u>		
2000 Pay raise	\$404	
2001 Pay raise	943	
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	36	
Within-grade step increases	321	
One less compensable day	(133)	
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	(100)	
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	125	
Thrift Savings Plan	23	
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI	76	
Health insurance	94	
Employees' Compensation Fund	(1)	
Travel	2	
Rent payments to GSA	101	
Printing and reproduction	5	
Other services:		
Working Capital Fund	25	
Executive Development and Leadership Training	80	
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	181	
General Pricing Level Adjustments		
Communications, Utilities, & misc.	6	
Other services	59	
Supplies	6	
Equipment	10	
Rental payments to others	1	
Subtotal, other cost changes	0	2,264
Total, Adjustments to Base	0	1,883
2001 Base	509	51,213
Program Changes	24	3,500
2001 APPROPRIATION	533	54,713

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Bureau of Economic Analysis	451	\$45,284	451	\$45,447	475	\$48,947	24	\$3,500
Policy Support	58	5,746	58	5,766	58	5,766	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	509	51,030	509	51,213	533	54,713	24	3,500
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	34	1,900	34	2,445	34	2,445	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	543	52,930	543	53,658	567	57,158	24	3,500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,700)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(28)	(1,520)			(28)	(1,770)		
Non-Federal sources	(6)	(380)			(6)	(675)		
Subtotal, financing	(34)	(3,600)			(34)	(2,445)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	509	49,330			533	54,713		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	509	49,330			533	54,713		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Bureau of Economic Analysis</u>	451	\$45,447	+24	+\$3,500

Incorporating E-Business in BEA's Economic Accounts:

Erosion in BEA funding requests have placed BEA well behind schedule in its multi-year plan to update and improve its economic accounts. While these projects have gone unfunded, the magnitude and scope of the gaps and discrepancies in BEA's statistics have increased, and the cost and effort needed to fix the problems have multiplied. For FY 2001, BEA is requesting funds to take urgently needed steps to fill the gaps and reduce the discrepancies that exist in GDP and the related economic accounts. BEA also would lay the groundwork for capturing and measuring the explosive growth of e-business. BEA will have to address these underlying issues in FY 2001 as a first step in moving into the measurement of e-business (+22 pos.; +\$3,000).

In FY 2001, BEA will develop new GDP computer processing systems that fully incorporate recent improvements in the GDP accounts, such as new measures of computer software, new measures of electronic and other banking services, and expanded chain index information. These improvements will provide the infrastructure needed to account accurately for e-business. In addition, BEA will begin to address gaps in key components of GDP, gross domestic income, quality-adjusted prices, and international trade, improving its ability to measure e-business and alleviating some of the serious problems plaguing the GDP and other economic accounts.

Enhancing the Security of BEA Data:

Part of the Commerce Department's mission is to safeguard the Nation's economic infrastructure, and a vital element of that commitment is maintaining the security of BEA's economic data. The government is facing increasingly serious threats to its databases from computer "hackers" and other unauthorized intrusions. BEA must implement several new technologies and procedures it has identified as necessary to provide state-of-the-art protection for its database and to maintain public confidence in the integrity of its data (+2 pos.; +\$500).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

The International Trade Administration (ITA) strives to increase the competitiveness of U.S. business in the world economy by promoting U.S. exports, fighting unfair foreign trade barriers, and negotiating and implementing multilateral and bilateral trade agreements. ITA's objectives are accomplished through the following five program areas:

Trade Development (TD) is the home of the Advocacy Center and the Department's advocacy program on behalf of U.S. industry in the global competition for overseas contracts. Through such programs as the Trade Information Center (1-800-USA TRADE), TD uses its unique industry sector expertise to counsel American businesses and promote trade. TD is responsible for negotiating and enforcing industry sector trade agreements such as those on autos, textiles and aircraft.

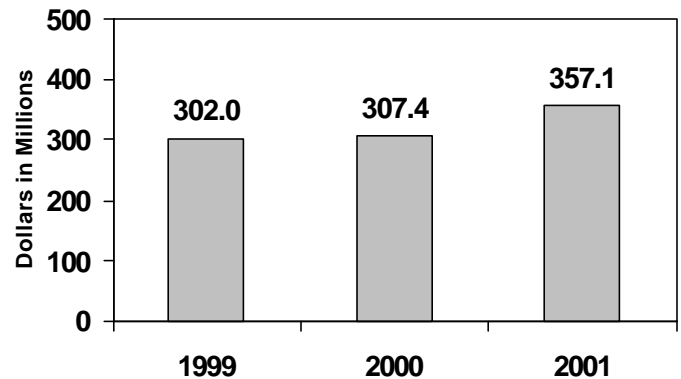
Market Access and Compliance (MAC) identifies market access barriers and the means to overcome them, assists in the formulation of U.S. bilateral and multilateral trade policies to achieve greater market access, and provides counseling and assistance to U.S. businesses seeking access to markets in specific countries or regions. Through the Trade Compliance Center (TCC), ITA systematically monitors, investigates, and evaluates foreign compliance with multilateral, bilateral, and other international trade agreements.

Import Administration (IA) defends American firms from injurious practices by administering the U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws in a manner consistent with U.S. international obligations.



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ITA Funding



The United States and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS) provides export counseling and export promotion services to U.S. businesses through a network of offices in 47 States, Puerto Rico and 86 foreign countries. The US&FCS develops and distributes information products and conducts trade shows and trade fairs overseas.

Administration and Executive Direction provides policy leadership and administrative services for ITA's four other subdivisions, including office automation and information technology support systems, human resources services, financial management, and general administrative assistance.

For FY 2001, ITA's budget supports the following initiatives:

Substantially Increase Trade Compliance - MAC and IA will attack trade compliance and market access problems confronting U.S. exporters through a substantial increase in staff addressing Asia trade compliance issues related to China, Japan and Taiwan, by deploying attachés in key markets to conduct AD/CVD verifications and other measures.

Enhance the U.S. Statistical Infrastructure - ITA will continue to provide American businesses, governmental units, and the general public with statistical information necessary to improve their ability to export. ITA will improve the information crucial to decision-making by businesses and policy makers. ITA strongly supports accurate and timely trade statistics to ensure the Nation has a full accounting of the impact of foreign trade. In FY 2001, ITA will expand its trade statistics effort by collecting critical data at the State, metropolitan, and local level. Current data are biased towards larger metropolitan areas; small towns, cities, and local governments will benefit from having more accurate data.



Stimulating Manufacturing and Environmental Technology - ITA will increase its efforts to assist U.S. firms to become exporters, aid exporters in entering new markets or increase exports in established markets, protect U.S. firms from unfair foreign competition, and ensure that American firms reap the benefits of approximately 250 international trade agreements. In FY 2001, ITA will work in partnership with NOAA and NIST in assisting American firms to take advantage of a rapidly growing world market for environmental technology. ITA proposes investing in training, outreach, and new staff to increase U.S. exports in a number of key markets. In addition, ITA will continue to participate in an interagency initiative to focus an array of trade promotion activities across the Federal government on this opportunity.

Accelerating the Transition to Electronic Commerce - Efforts within this initiative include automation of information and services for exporters and potential exporters, and electronic commerce expansion. In FY 2001, ITA will greatly expand its use of electronic commerce methodologies to improve service delivery and better assist small and medium-sized enterprises to use electronic commerce to increase exports. ITA will also expand its virtual trade missions and trade shows to enable SMEs that adopt e-commerce business models to increase their exports to global markets.

Native American Economic Development - ITA will strengthen its focus on aiding native Americans to become exporters, enter new markets, and increase exports in established markets. In FY 2001, ITA also intends to increase travel and tourism which focuses on the Native American cultural heritage.

ITA Performance Measures

For FY 2001, ITA has identified a series of performance measures which can be used to assess the impact of its program activities. This list of measures focuses on ITA's priority programs and is not intended to cover every dollar in ITA's budget. In addition, the list of measures can be expected to evolve over time, as ITA, its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole continue to refine and enhance their capacity to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and fully implement the GPRA. Most measures cut across ITA organizational lines, and thus the list contains mostly functional (rather than organizational) activities. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and ITA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2001	Increase
Appropriation, Gross	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations and Administration	\$283,952	\$310,448	\$360,147	\$49,699
Anticipated fee collections	0	(3,000)	(3,000)	0
Transfer of Y2K funds from GA		0	0	0
Security Transfer from State Dept. (P.L. 105-277)	8,000	0	0	0
Transfer from AID (P.L. 87-95)	846	0	0	0
Transfer from AID (P.L. 87-95)	9,220	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	302,018	307,448	357,147	49,699

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Operations and Administration	2,518	2,526	2,728	202
Reimbursable	16	30	30	0
Total	2,534	2,556	2,758	202

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			2,526	\$307,448
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Transfers:</u>				
Transfer from NIST / STRS			2	750
Working Capital Fund - transfer to GA security				(804)
<u>Adjustments:</u>				
Grants				(12,755)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$1,573		
2001 Pay raise		3,418		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		220		
Full year cost of positions financed in FY FY 2000	2	109		
Within-grade step increases		1,235		
One less compensable day		(596)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(338)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		190		
Thrift Savings Plan		79		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		320		
Health insurance		522		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(145)		
Travel				
Common carrier / Travel Management Centers		239		
Rent payments to GSA		306		
RRB International Trade Center Space		1,890		
Printing and reproduction		61		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		(2)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		186		
Working Capital Fund Restoration	1	1,205		
Executive Development & Leadership training		155		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		783		
Department of Interior accounting system		2,175		
International Cooperative Support Service (ICASS)		2,900		
Local guard security services overseas		2,000		
Overseas wage increases		994		
Overseas price increases		425		

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		8		
Communications, Utilities & misc.		16		
Other services		348		
Supplies and materials		43		
Equipment		52		
Rent payments to others		137		
Subtotal, other cost changes			3	20,508
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			5	7,699
2001 Base			2,531	315,147
Program Changes			197	42,000
2001 NET APPROPRIATION			2,728	357,147
Anticipated Fee Collection			0	3,000
2001 GROSS APPROPRIATION			2,728	360,147

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Trade Development	445	\$61,899	445	\$50,892	464	\$62,192	19	\$11,300
Market Access and Compliance	205	28,336	205	20,347	281	28,847	76	8,500
Import Administration	344	32,190	344	34,057	432	46,757	88	12,700
U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service	1,389	184,420	1,393	193,533	1,407	203,033	14	9,500
Administration	143	12,099	144	16,318	144	16,318	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2,526	318,944	2,531	315,147	2,728	357,147	197	42,000
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	30	30,600	30	30,600	30	30,600	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,556	349,544	2,561	345,747	2,758	387,747	197	42,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(11,496)				0		
Unobligated balance, transferred						0		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(4,650)				(4,650)		
Non-Federal sources	(30)	(25,950)			(30)	(25,950)		
Subtotal, financing	(30)	(42,096)			(30)	(30,600)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,526	307,448			2,728	357,147		
Anticipated Fee Collections		3,000			0	3,000		
GROSS APPROPRIATION	2,526	310,448			2,728	360,147		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Trade Development</u>	445	\$50,892	+19	+\$11,300

TD, in concert with US&FCS, will increase manufacturers' exports through an initiative which incorporates the U.S.'s competitive strength and comparative international advantage in advanced technology and communications. We will focus special attention on the new business framework arising from E-commerce, and the untapped export potential of SMEs (+7 pos.; +\$3,000). TD will also work closely with US&FCS on two other initiatives. First, under a broader DOC and interagency initiative, TD will promote U.S. exports which support global clean energy, environmental health, and sustainable development (+6 pos.; +\$3,600). Second, under an interagency cultural heritage community development export initiative regarding Native American communities, ITA will TD will increase the communities' exporting capacity as a tool for economic development, export growth, and building community pride. The initiative will also allow the Federal government to provide research data to drive this proposal. (+4 pos.; +\$4,000). TD will also improve trade/exporter data and close gaps in DOC's statistical and analytical programs (+2 pos.; +\$700).

<u>Market Access and Compliance</u>	205	20,347	+76	+\$8,500
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MAC, in combination with IA, and using a multi-faceted approach, will attack trade compliance and market access problems confronting U.S. exporters. Specifically, MAC will compile and evaluate evidence of infractions of particular trade laws, trade agreements, and market access rules world-wide, and with special attention devoted to China, Japan, Taiwan, and the EU. Multi-lateral negotiations support will also be accomplished. (+76 pos.; +\$8,500).

<u>Import Administration</u>	344	34,057	+88	+\$12,700
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In their portion of the joint initiative with MAC, IA will deploy specially-trained attaches in key foreign markets to conduct ongoing, on-site AD/CVD verification and training, give technical support to headquarters on Suspension Agreement Negotiations, and conduct market studies (+88 pos.; +\$12,700).

<u>United States & Foreign Commercial Service</u>	1,393	193,533	+14	+\$9,500
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US&FCS will increase its delivery of services to SMEs by developing virtual trade shows and trade missions. This E-commerce based program provides a less costly way for SMEs to obtain export assistance for SMEs (+2 pos.; +\$1,600). In concert with TD, US&FCS will increase manufacturers' exports through a comprehensive program to close the gap between manufacturer export potential performance and actual performance, and to deploy a next-generation trade promotion strategy, made possible by E-commerce (+10 pos.; +\$7,000). US&FCS will also work closely with TD on two other initiatives. First, under a broader DOC and interagency initiative, US&FCS will promote U.S. exports which support global clean energy, environmental health, and sustainable development (+2 pos.; +\$400). Second, in the interagency cultural heritage community development initiative, US&FCS will use cultural heritage tourism (especially regarding Native Americans) as a tool for economic development and building community pride in up to 10 pilot communities (0 pos.; +\$500).

Reimbursable ITA Fee Proposal

ITA proposes increasing fees to \$3.0 million. These fees for services provided (e.g. export counseling, market research) will be returned to the ITA entity generating the fee and used to assist small and medium-sized enterprises. Also, ITA will continue to refine products and services to better meet the needs of U.S. businesses.

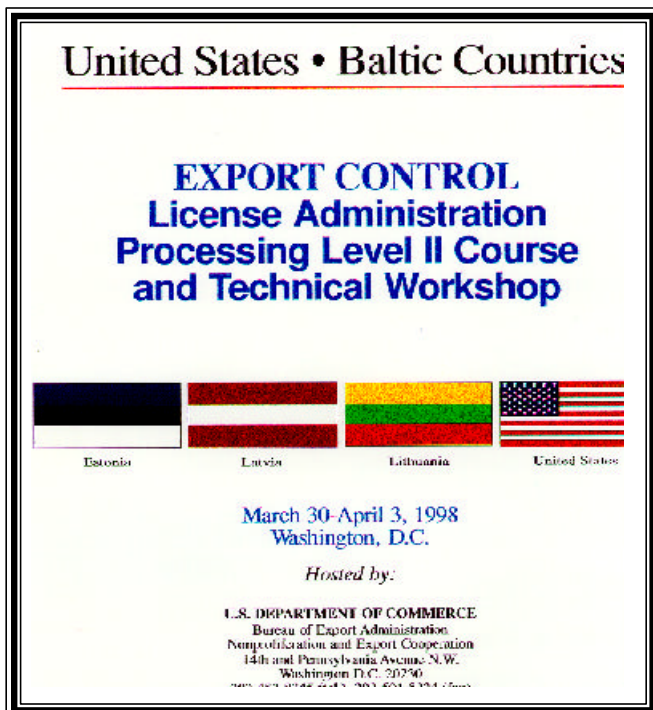
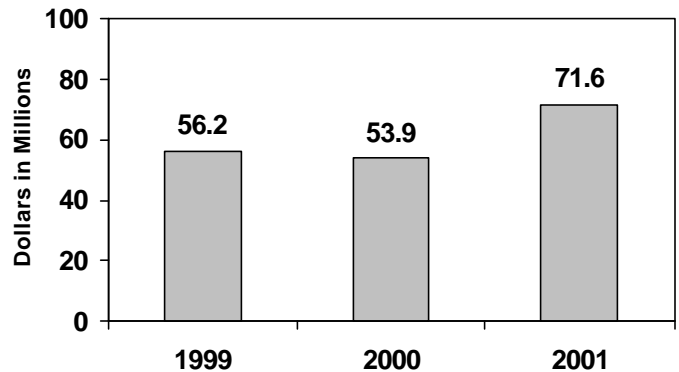
BUREAU OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) enforces U.S. export controls relating to national security, foreign policy and short supply. BXA prevents the export of goods and technologies controlled by the U.S. or multilateral regimes that may harm our national security by exacerbating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or the systems that deliver them. By administering an understandable, accessible and timely export control process, BXA facilitates the development of new products and technologies, and helps maintain and advance America's leadership in an increasingly competitive global economy.

BXA's principal activities include:

- Implementing the Export Administration Act (EAA). The EAA, which has expired and needs to be re-authorized, provides for export controls on dual-use goods and technology to fight proliferation and to pursue other national security, short supply, and foreign policy goals (such as combating terrorism). In response to the growing threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by "pariah" nations and the evolution of the export licensing system towards individual end users, BXA has strengthened its export enforcement staff. The EAA is enforced through a variety of administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions. Simplifying and updating export controls in light of the end of the Cold War has been, and remains, a major goal of this Administration.
- Enforcing the export control and anti-boycott provisions of the EAA. In addition, ensuring compliance with treaties imposing requirements on U.S. industry. The most important such treaty is the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which gives BXA new inspection, law enforcement and outreach responsibilities. BXA plays a critical role in administering the new and complex declarations processing functions and the oversight of on-site inspections to ensure that confidential business information is not jeopardized as a result of CWC implementation.
- Managing the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO). On May 22, 1998, the President signed Presidential Decision Directive 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection, calling for a national effort to assure the security of the increasingly vulnerable interconnected national infrastructure, including telecommunications, banking, finance, energy, transportation and essential government services. The CIAO provides support to the National Coordinator's work with government agencies and the private sector in developing a plan to reduce the infrastructure's exposure to attack, to respond, and to recover in the event of an attack.
- Analyzing and protecting the defense industrial and technology base, pursuant to the Defense Production Act and other laws. As the Defense Department increases its reliance on dual use high technology goods as part of its cost-cutting efforts, ensuring that we remain competitive in those sectors and sub-sectors is critical to our national security.
- Helping Newly Independent States and emerging economies develop effective export control systems. The effectiveness of U.S. export controls can be severely undercut if other supplier nations export sensitive goods and technology or permit diversion of our exports to other nations.

BXA Funding



BXA Performance Measures

Performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as BXA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool,

and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and BXA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Operations and Administration	\$52,190	\$53,853	\$71,554	\$17,701
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)	3,978			0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	56,168	53,853	71,554	17,701

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Operations and Administration	379	465	514	49
Reimbursable	4	4	4	0
Total	383	469	518	49

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			465	\$53,853

Adjustments to Base

Adjustments

Restoration of prior year carryover used to offset 2000 appropriation 739

Transfers:

Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security (115)

Other Changes

2000 Pay raise	\$372		
2001 Pay raise	770		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	82		
Full year cost in 2001 of positions financed for part year in 2000	23		
Within-grade step increases	355		
One less compensable day	(114)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	(112)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	247		
Thrift Savings Plan	25		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI	94		
Health insurance	148		
Employees' Compensation Fund	22		
Travel			
Common carrier / Travel Management Centers	16		
Vehicle leases	101		
Rent payments to GSA	99		
International Trade Center Space (Reagan Building)	23		
Printing and reproduction	6		
NARA Storage and Maintenance	(1)		
Other services:			
Working Capital Fund	53		
Executive Development and Leadership Training	40		
General Pricing Level Adjustment			
Communications, Utilities & misc.	14		
Other services	92		
Supplies and materials	14		
Equipment	8		
Subtotal, other cost changes		0	2,377

TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

2001 Base

Program Changes

2001 APPROPRIATION

465	56,854
49	14,700
514	71,554

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Management & Policy Coordination	25	\$4,143	25	\$4,051	32	\$4,751	7	\$700
Export Administration	192	23,930	192	24,828	215	33,328	23	8,500
Export Enforcement	198	23,499	198	24,808	217	26,808	19	2,000
Critical Infrastructure	50	4,434	50	3,167	50	6,667	0	3,500
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	465	56,006	465	56,854	514	71,554	49	14,700
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	4	9,805	4	5,003	4	5,003	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	469	65,811	469	61,857	518	76,557	49	14,700
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(10,603)						
Unobligated balance transfer		3,648						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(4,003)				(4,003)		
Non-Federal sources	(4)	(1,000)			(4)	(1,000)		
Subtotal, financing	(4)	(11,958)			(4)	(5,003)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	465	53,853			514	71,554		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Management and Policy Coordination</u>	25	\$4,051	+7	+\$700

BXA, for the last seven years, has received funding from both the Departments of State and Defense to conduct technical reviews and exchanges with the former Soviet republics and other potential proliferators of sensitive materials. Funds from these two agencies may not be used for BXA staffing. Both agencies have been pressuring BXA to increase the number of technical exchanges for FY 2000 and FY 2001 to include India, Pakistan and China. BXA has not been able to comply fully with their requests due to staffing shortages. This increase for non-proliferation and export controls will fund the much needed staff to complement the doubling of the workload.

<u>Export Administration</u>	192	\$24,828	+23	+\$8,500
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An increase is requested to ensure that U.S. chemical and pharmaceutical firms comply with the Chemical Weapons Convention reporting and inspections requirements without losing confidential information in the process. This program was partially funded in previous years and must now be funded at a level consistent with the number of inspections that Commerce will be expected to complete.

<u>Export Enforcement</u>	198	\$24,808	+19	+\$2,000
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Increasing effective inspections of cargo entering the United States is essential to protecting the Nation from terrorism. This increase will allow export enforcement personnel to target outbound shipments for investigations and assist the Customs Service in targeting inbound shipments. This increase for weapons of mass destruction prevention will also expand the export enforcement counterterrorism program.

<u>Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO)</u>	50	3,167	+0	+\$3,500
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An increase is requested to restore CIAO funding to the FY 1999 funding level. Without adequate funding, the major objectives of the program will not be accomplished. Progress made to date could be slowed and result in the failure of the Federal government to meet the objectives of Presidential Decision Directive-63. The increase includes \$500,000 for the state and local government pilot of information sharing and analysis centers (ISACs).

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) has the lead role in the Federal Government of coordinating all minority business programs. The Agency provides access to market and resource opportunities through a variety of direct and indirect business assistance services.

For FY 2001, MBDA will continue to define its program strategy through goals and objectives that promote job creation, economic growth and sustainable development for the growing minority business population in the United States. These goals are:

Goal 1: Improve opportunities for minority-owned businesses to gain access to the marketplace. To accomplish this goal, MBDA will:

- provide electronic access to growth markets by automated matching of firm capabilities with public and private sector opportunities;
- promote and expand opportunities for minority-owned businesses in the global marketplace;
- assist minority-owned businesses to identify and commercialize new technologies that offer unique potential for business success;
- advocate and increase the use of electronic commerce by minority-owned businesses; and
- provide management and technical assistance resources electronically for use by local, state and non-profit organizations.

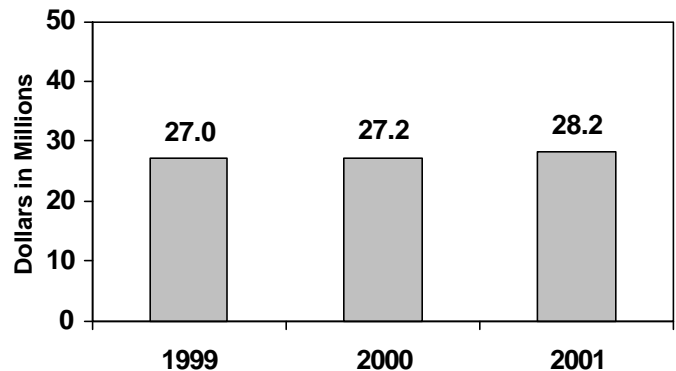
Goal 2: Improve opportunities for minority-owned businesses to pursue financing. MBDA will:

- establish an electronic information clearing house of growth opportunities and business development resources for minority-owned businesses and those engaged in business development activities; and
- increase the availability of financial capital for firms expanding into new or growing markets.

The goals and objectives listed above support the Department's strategic goal involving promotion of economic growth.



MBDA Funding



MBDA plans to use the Internet as a vehicle to establish an information clearinghouse and National referral center for minority-owned businesses of any size, to access the network of public and private business development resources. The Agency will also expand the automated capabilities of matching firms with contracting opportunities.

MBDA will continue to use the Business Development Centers (BDCs), Native American Business Development Centers (NABDCs), and Minority Business Opportunity Committees (MBOCs) to provide management and technical assistance. The MBDCs are a crucial part of the Internet outreach program because the new Geographic Business Information system will be available through both the Internet and BDCs. The BDCs will provide more in-depth information and assistance. MBDA is not requesting increases in funding for the BDC network.

MBDA Performance Measures

Key performance indicators that demonstrate MBDA's ability to improve minority-owned business access to the marketplace and financing include: 1) the number and dollar value of contracts awarded, and 2) the number and dollar value of financing packages received.

The performance indicators focus on measuring outputs that will guide the agency toward meeting the goals listed above. The performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as MBDA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and MBDA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	2001 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Minority Business Development	\$27,000	\$27,221	\$28,156	\$935

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Minority Business Development	133	133	133	0
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HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Minority Business Development

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			133	\$27,221
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Transfers</u>				
Transfer of CAMS to NIST/FARS				(68)
Transfer of GA Security from bureaus				(24)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$106		
2001 Pay raise		188		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		19		
Within-grade step increases		40		
One less compensable day		(26)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		1		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		(1)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		(1)		
Health insurance		49		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(31)		
Travel		11		
Rent payments to GSA		33		
Printing and reproduction		3		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		13		
Executive Development and Leadership Training		15		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		44		
General Pricing Level Adjustments				
Communications, Utilities, & misc.		1		
Other services		59		
Supplies		1		
Equipment		3		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	527
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	435
2001 Base			133	27,656
Program Changes			0	500
2001 APPROPRIATION			133	28,156

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Business Development	51	\$18,209	51	\$16,570	51	\$16,570	0	\$0
Advocacy, Research & Information	82	\$12,140	82	\$11,086	82	\$11,586	0	500
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	133	30,349	133	27,656	133	28,156	0	500
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		400		475		475	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	133	30,749	133	28,131	133	28,631	0	500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,128)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(400)				(475)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	0	(3,528)			0	(475)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	133	27,221			133	28,156		
Transferred from other accounts	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	133	27,221			133	28,156		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Minority Business Development</u>	82	\$11,086	+0	+\$500

Phoenix Database Expansion

Funding is requested to expand and maintain the Phoenix database system. This increase would enable MBDA to expand the data entry capability to include its 5 regional offices, upgrade the system and expand the number of records in the system by 250,000 names. The database contains over 40,000 minority businesses, drawn from databases of minority businesses maintained by State and local governments. The database is essential to MBDA in providing information to assist minority businesses, and in accumulating performance results. The Phoenix database system contains such features as automatic matching of minority businesses with business opportunities, and an electronic gateway to other websites that can link minority businesses, policy makers and business development practitioners to statistical information, news events, resources and market opportunities that are essential for business growth.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration was abolished during fiscal year 1996 due to severe budget cutbacks. The agency's critical tourism functions were transferred to the International Trade Administration .

The Department of Commerce is diligently working to settle all debts.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	2001	Increase
			<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rescission pursuant to 105-119	(915)	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	(915)	0	0	0

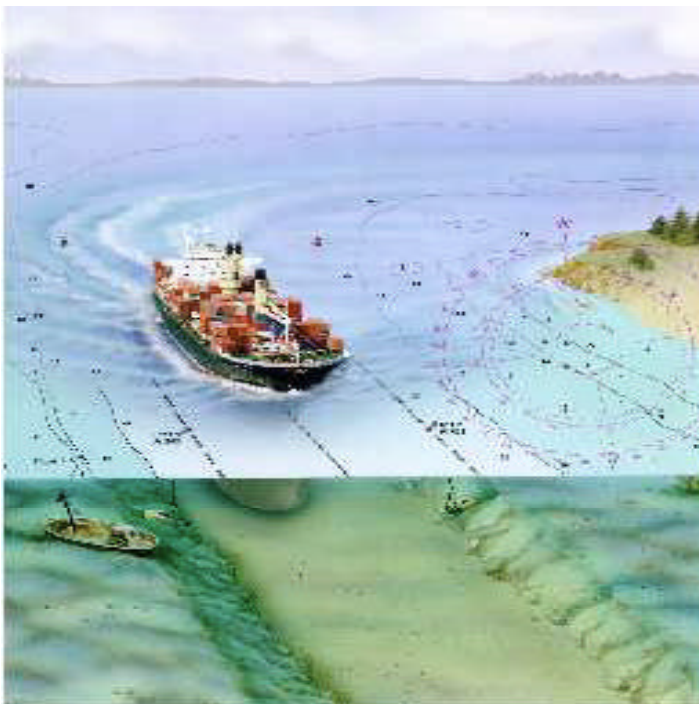
PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0
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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

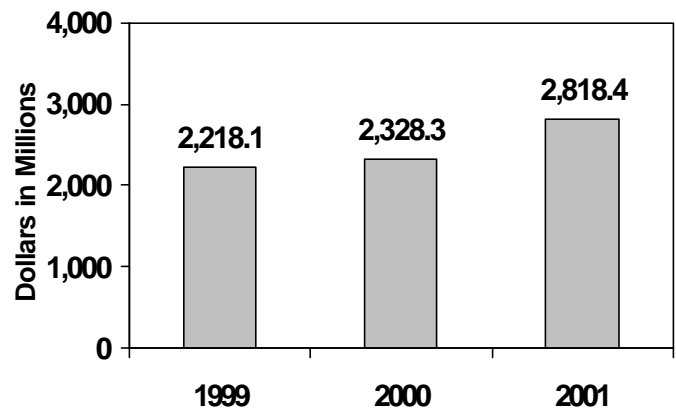
The budget for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is divided into two primary accounts, Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) and Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC). A newly-created account, the Pacific Coastal Salmon Fund, was established in FY 2000 under the authority of the Endangered Species Act to fund salmon conservation measures in the Pacific Northwest, mainly in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. In FY 2001, two new accounts will be established. The Coastal Impact Assistance Fund, established under the authorities of the Coastal Zone Management Act, will enable states to better address the impacts of coastal development and resources use, especially in oil and gas producing states, and the Fisheries Assistance Fund will enable NOAA to offer vessel buyouts and support cooperative management activities in distressed fisheries around the country.

NOAA's FY 2001 request in the PAC account expands the concept of an annual appropriation for incrementally funded capital projects to include advanced appropriations for entire projects, or divisible segments of larger ones. Requesting advanced appropriations for capital assets responds to the requirements of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 and the Information Technology Management Reform Act of



FY 2001 Budget in Brief

NOAA Funding

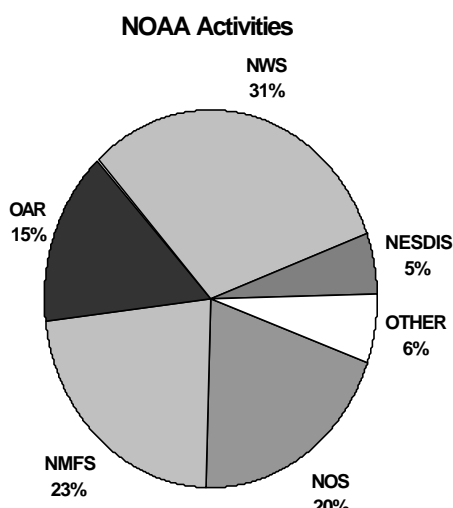


1996 for multi-year PAC projects in the acquisition stage and is designed to account for the full Federal liability for procurement through advanced appropriations. Full funding of projects or divisible segments will improve the decision-making process by allowing managers to understand the full cost of project implementation when making funding decisions. Full funding will also improve NOAA's procurement process by allowing the achievement of cost efficiencies, it will ensure that the capital assets requested support the agency's core/primary mission and generate an acceptable minimum rate of return through a cost/benefit evaluation, and it will increase accountability.

Operations, Research and Facilities Activities

National Ocean Service (NOS):

NOS provides for the management of ocean and coastal resources, particularly in the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and for improvements in quality, quantity, geographic distribution and timeliness of ocean observations. Mapping and charting activities produce aeronautical and nautical charts and supporting documents which are compiled and sold to the public and other Federal agencies. NOAA proposes to transfer full responsibility for aeronautical charts to the Department of Transportation in FY 2000. Understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through the coastal science and the coastal zone management programs. NOS also acquires or establishes marine and estuarine sanctuaries of national significance.



National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS):

NMFS manages fisheries within the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to ensure the health of commercial and recreational fishery stocks. Fishery stocks are surveyed, catch data are collected, and research is conducted to better understand the variables affecting the abundance and variety of marine resources. Protection of endangered marine species and coastal and estuarine fishery habitats and enforcement of fishery regulations and seafood quality are also primary bureau activities. NOAA proposes to transfer full responsibility for seafood inspections to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2000. Research is conducted in conjunction with states on interjurisdictional and anadromous fishery resources.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR):

OAR provides the research and technology development necessary to improve NOAA weather services, solar-terrestrial forecasts and marine services. OAR provides the scientific basis for national policy decisions in areas such as climate change, air quality and stratospheric ozone depletion, and promotes economic growth through efforts in marine biotechnology and development of environmental observing technologies.

National Weather Service (NWS):

NWS provides weather and flood warnings and forecasts to the general public and other users. Weather satellites and staffed and automated stations on land and at sea gather meteorological observations of the atmosphere and the Earth's surface. Based on these observations, professional meteorologists prepare warnings and forecasts and disseminate them to the public.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS):

NESDIS provides for the operation of the polar-orbiting and geostationary operational environmental satellites, development of the converged polar-orbiting satellite series with the Department of Defense and NASA, as well as management of NOAA's environmental data collections. The polar and geostationary satellites provide meteorological data to the National Weather Service for use in developing warnings and forecasts. Environmental data and information are collected from NOAA and other sources, disseminated and archived for future use.

Program Support (PS):

Program Support includes Executive Direction and Central Administrative Support through which NOAA provides centralized management concerning NOAA policy and planning objectives, individual program operations, legal counsel, Congressional relations and public affairs. NOAA also provides management services to NOAA/DOC field offices through the regional Administrative Support Centers. In addition, the Program Support activity includes the operation of NOAA's fleet of research aircraft.

Facilities:

The Facilities activity provides for the maintenance, repair and minor modification to existing NOAA-wide facilities, facilities planning and design, and environmental compliance.

Fleet Maintenance and Planning:

This activity provides for the repair and maintenance of the NOAA fleet of research vessels, including procurement of ship-related equipment and planning for the modernization of the NOAA fleet.



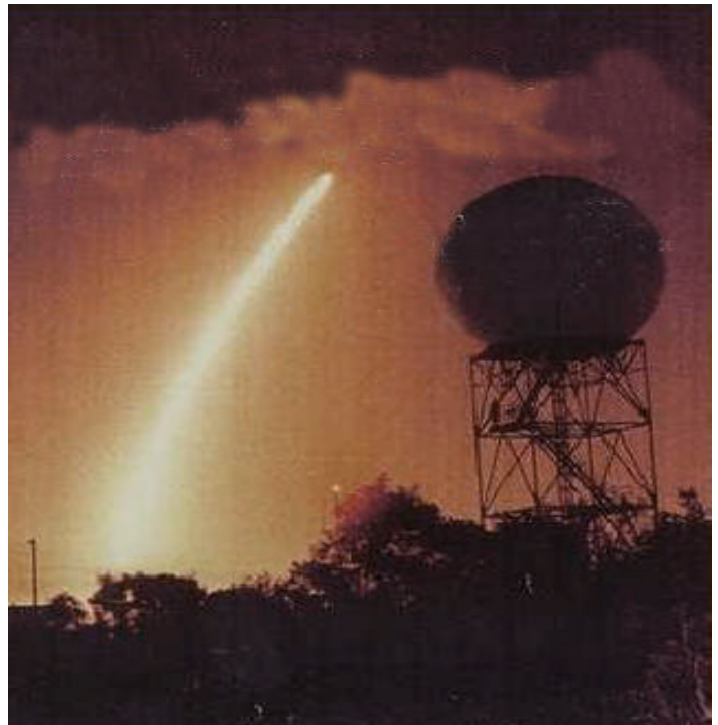
Other NOAA Accounts:

The Coastal Zone Management Fund was established under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-158, Sec. 6201-6216) to receive repayments from the coastal energy impact program. These payments are used for CZM programs and administration, as authorized by section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), and will offset CZM administration costs in the ORF account. In FY 2001, funding transferred to NOAA's ORF account is proposed as dedicated and protected funding as part of the President's Lands Legacy Initiative.

The Fishermen's Contingency Fund is used to compensate domestic fishermen for the damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development or production in the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds are derived from fees collected annually by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, explorations, permits, easements, and rights of way.

The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund provides observer coverage of foreign fishing activities within the 200-mile EEZ. The fund is financed by fees collected from foreign governments with fishing vessels within the exclusive fishery jurisdiction of the U.S. The fund is used to pay salaries, administrative costs, data entry and other expenses associated with the placement of observers aboard foreign fishing vessels.

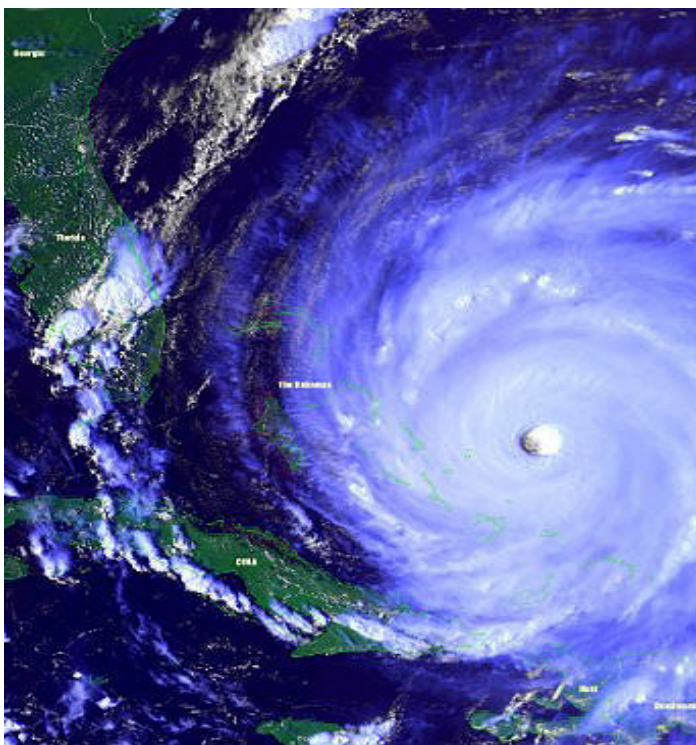
The Promote and Develop Fishery Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund receives 30 percent of the



import duties the Department of Agriculture collects on fishery-related products. A portion of these funds is used to offset marine fishery resource programs in the "Operations, Research and Facilities" appropriation in FY 2000. The remainder of the funds is used to promote industry development through competitively-awarded external grants for innovative research and development of projects in the fishing industry and for internal research that complements the external program.

The Fisheries Finance Program Account (formerly Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee Fund) is used by fishermen to refinance existing debt, obtain loans to renovate and repair existing vessels and facilities, and construct new processing plants for underutilized species, aquaculture, and waste reduction. Vessel loans do not increase over-capitalization in the fishing industry; they either reduce fishing capacity or are capacity neutral. The re-authorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act in October 1996 changed the program to provide direct loans rather than loan guarantees previously made under the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee appropriation.

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account was established in FY 2000 to fund a new Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery initiative for the purpose of sharing the costs of state, local, and tribal salmon conservation initiatives. Utilization of this fund supports NOAA's contribution to a broad interdepartmental initiative bolstering Federal capabilities to assist in the conservation of at-risk salmon runs in the western states of California, Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Grants will be matched by 25% with non-Federal contributions. The fund was established under the Secretary of Commerce's existing authorities under the Endangered Species Act and is made available





through agreements with the Governors of each state for distribution to state, local and tribal efforts. The Secretary established terms and conditions to ensure effective use of the funds as well as specific reporting requirements to ensure full accountability by users of the fund. Funding for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery within this account is proposed under the President's Lands Legacy Initiative as dedicated and protected funding.

The Coastal Impact Assistance Fund is established in FY 2001 to provide coastal states currently involved in oil and gas production with additional resources needed to protect and maintain the sustainable use ocean and coastal resources. The fund will provide grants to implement activities consistent with Coastal Zone Management Plans and to increase protection and sustainable management of coastal resources, such as habitat protection, community revitalization, improved coastal access, and public education. States eligible for assistance include Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California and Alaska.

The Fisheries Assistance Fund is established in FY 2001 to address disasters occurring in a sustainable fishery, or overfishing or overcapitalization in fisheries that are not sustainable. The funds could be used to address needs for assistance as they occur, enabling NOAA to provide more flexible, uniform and timely assistance. NOAA will work with the requesting state or community to determine what specific activities are needed and are most feasible to address the situation.

The Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund (DARRF) receives proceeds from claims against responsible parties as determined through court settlements or agreements for both damage assessment and restoration costs. In FY 1999 and prior, funds were transferred to the Operations, Research and Facilities account for purposes of damage assessment and restoration. Beginning in FY 2000, funds were expended in the DARRF and treated as mandatory budget authority.

The Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account, established in FY 1998 as an annual appropriation, includes costs associated with the acquisition of NOAA's major capital assets. In FY 2001, NOAA is requesting advanced funding in annual increments for its multi-year capital projects. The requirement for full funding of multi-year capital projects through advanced annual appropriations is designed to ensure that agencies account for the entire Federal liability for a given project, and/or divisible segment. Full funding is supported by the Administration as part of an on-going attempt to improve cost and performance of agency procurements. Included in this account are three activities: "Systems Acquisition" which contains projects associated with modernizing NOAA's weather services, including satellite procurements; "Construction" which contains projects involving new construction, or major modification of existing facilities; and "Fleet Replacement" which contains funding to support modernization of NOAA's fleet of research vessels either through new construction, major modification to existing vessels, or acquisition of capacity from third parties.

NOAA Performance Measures

For FY 2001, NOAA has identified a series of performance measures which can be used to assess the effectiveness of its program activities. These measures focus on NOAA's priority programs and program goals and can be expected to evolve over time as NOAA, the Department, and the Administration continue to refine and develop effective performance measures to use them as a key management tool, and to implement the Government Performance and Results Act.



NOAA contributes to the Department's strategic goal of Advancing Sustainable Economic Development. NOAA's goals include promotion of safe navigation and advancement of short-term weather warnings and forecasts, performance of climate observations and services in the pursuit of predicting short and long-term climate change, and building sustainable fisheries, recovering protected species and sustaining healthy coasts. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and NOAA's budget justification.

FY 2001 Budget in Brief

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	\$1,587,738	\$1,673,216	\$1,882,189	\$208,973
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	583,679	592,866	635,222	42,356
Coastal Zone Management Fund	3,816	4,000	3,200	(800)
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	94	949	951	2
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	68	188	191	3
Federal Ship Financing Fund	0	0	0	0
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	0	58,000	160,000	102,000
Coastal Impact Assistance Fund	0	0	100,000	100,000
Fisheries Promotional Fund (rescission)	0	(1,223)	0	1,223
Fisheries Finance Program (FFP)	28,338	340	6,628	6,288
Fisheries Assistance Fund	0	0	10,000	10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	2,203,733	2,328,336	2,798,381	470,045

Transfers:

Operations, Research & Facilities

FROM: Promote & Develop Fishery Products	63,381	68,000	68,000	0
USDA for Disaster Research & Prevention	7,000	0	0	0
USDA for Norton Sound & NE Coop. Research & Mgmt.	0	0	20,000	20,000
Damage Assessment & Restoration Rev. Fund	2,763	0	0	0
Coastal Zone Management Fund	0	0	3,200	3,200
Y2K Funding	7,363	0	0	0
Subtotal, ORF	80,507	68,000	91,200	23,200

Coastal Zone Management Fund

TO: ORF	0	0	(3,200)	(3,200)
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Promote & Develop Fishery Products (P&D)

TO: ORF	(63,381)	(68,000)	(68,000)	0
FROM: Department of Agriculture	66,426	69,921	69,921	0
Subtotal, P&D	3,045	1,921	1,921	0

Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund

TO: ORF	(2,763)	0	0	0
FROM: Department of Interior	0	3,529	2,162	(1,367)
Subtotal, DARRF	(2,763)	3,529	2,162	(1,367)
TOTAL TRANSFERS	80,789	73,450	92,083	18,633

Federal Ship Financing Fund	2,200	700	0	(700)
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Appropriation

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
CZMF mandatory offsetting collections	(4,198)	(4,000)	(3,200)	800
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay	0	14,400	14,400	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,282,524	2,412,886	2,901,664	488,778
Mandatory Funds	64,428	84,550	83,283	(1,267)
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,218,096	2,328,336	2,818,381	490,045
PROPOSED FEES				
Magnuson fisheries fees	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
Navigation fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL				
Hurricanes Floyd & Dennis (NC & FL)	0	25,800	0	(25,800)
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Including Supplemental & Fees	\$2,218,096	\$2,354,136	\$2,784,381	\$430,245

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	11,804	11,841	12,089	248
ORF Reimbursable	725	611	611	0
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	185	162	135	(27)
Coastal Zone Management Fund	51	49	0	(49)
Promote and Develop Fishery Products	4	4	4	0
Fisheries Finance Program	0	0	24	24
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	1	1	1	0
TOTAL	12,770	12,668	12,864	196

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

(By Appropriation)

APPROPRIATION: Operations, Research & Facilities

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			11,841	\$1,673,216
<u>Transfers</u>				
Transfer from P&D to ORF				68,000
Adjustments to Base:				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of FY 2000 Deobligations		36,000		
Restoration of unobligated balances made available in FY2000 (GOES)		2,652		
Transfer of CAMS Bureau Specific to PAC		(6,500)		
Transfer of CAMS Bureau Shared to PAC		(4,823)		
Transfer from CZMF	49	3,200		
Restoration of FY 2000 rescission		4,700		
Adjustment for FTE re-estimate	54	0		
Adjustment for Goddard rent savings		4,656		
NOAA Corps retirement pay		14,400		
Subtotal, Adjustments			103	54,285
<u>Transfer</u>				
Working Capital Fund - transfer to GA for security				(3,437)
<u>Other Cost Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		8,404		
2001 Pay raise		15,514		
Payment to Working Capital Fund		244		
Full year costs of positions financed in part-year in FY 2000		1,255		
One less compensable day		(2,836)		
Within-grade step increases		6,549		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(1,616)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		2,149		
Thrift Savings Plan		379		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		1,263		
Health insurance		3,259		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(52)		
Travel:				
Per diem		716		
Common carrier		1,046		
Transportation of things		114		
Rent payments to GSA		998		

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Rent payments to others		156		
Communications, utilities & misc.		400		
Printing and reproduction		224		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		(12)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		215		
Executive Development and Leadership training		530		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		0		
Other services		1,408		
Supplies and materials		795		
Equipment		779		
Grants		302		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	42,183
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			103	93,031
2001 Base			11,944	1,834,247
Program Changes			145	189,542
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			12,089	2,023,789
Unobligated Balances Made Available for Obligation				0
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay to Mandatory				(14,400)
Recoveries from prior year obligations				(36,000)
Transfers:				
From Promote and Develop American fisheries				(68,000)
From Coastal Zone Management Fund				(3,200)
From USDA for fisheries disaster relief				(20,000)
2001 APPROPRIATION			12,089	1,882,189
Proposed Fees:				
Magnuson fisheries fees				(20,000)
Navigation Fees				(14,000)
TOTAL APPROPRIATION With FEES			12,089	1,848,189

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Ocean Service	1,303	\$272,863	1,412	\$285,638	1,446	\$405,936	34	\$120,298
National Marine Fisheries Service	2,736	416,545	2,736	423,771	2,821	455,369	85	31,598
Oceanic & Atmospheric Research	1,005	297,617	945	292,134	956	302,510	11	10,376
National Weather Service	4,753	601,393	4,753	617,402	4,764	634,872	11	17,470
National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service	796	109,266	850	110,875	850	108,201	0	(2,674)
Program Support	1,221	66,954	1,221	63,766	1,225	81,755	4	17,989
Fleet Maintenance & Planning	12	12,905	12	12,956	12	9,294	0	(3,662)
Facilities	15	10,981	15	12,604	15	11,452	0	(1,152)
NOAA Corps retirement pay (mandatory)	0	14,400	0	14,400	0	14,400	0	0
Adjustments	0	(8,656)	0	700	0	0	0	(700)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,841	1,794,268	11,944	1,834,247	12,089	2,023,789	145	189,542
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	611	233,400	611	204,400	611	204,400	0	0
Navigation & Magnuson Fee								
Collections	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections (data sales)	0	3,600	0	3,600	0	3,600	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	12,452	2,035,268	12,555	2,042,247	12,700	2,231,789	145	189,542
FINANCING	(611)	(279,652)	(611)	(244,000)	(611)	(244,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (B.A.)	11,841	1,755,616	11,944	1,798,247	12,089	1,987,789	145	189,542
Transfers/Mandatory Funds	0	(82,400)	0	(85,600)	0	(105,600)	0	(20,000)
APPROPRIATION	11,841	1,673,216	11,944	1,712,647	12,089	1,882,189	145	169,542
Proposed Fees:								
Magnuson fisheries fees		0				(20,000)	0	(20,000)
Navigation fees		0				(14,000)	0	(14,000)
Proposed Supplemental:								
Hurricanes Floyd & Dennis (NC & FL)		25,800				0	0	0
TOTAL B.A w/Supplemental & Fees	11,841	\$1,781,416	11,944	\$1,798,247	12,089	\$1,953,789	145	\$155,542
APPROPRIATION w/ SUP. & FEES	11,841	\$1,699,016	11,944	\$1,712,647	12,089	\$1,848,189	145	\$135,542

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>National Ocean Service (NOS)</u>	1,412	\$285,638	+34	+\$120,298

Navigation Services	576	\$87,708	+1	+\$4,043
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To continue providing improved tools for safe navigation, NOS is requesting increases for data compilation and management activities, and to provide 30 additional electronic navigation charts (+1 pos.; +\$1,319). Another increase will enable NOS to continue efforts to map the national shoreline, one-third of which has never been mapped (0 pos.; +\$1,500). An increase is requested under Geodesy to continue modernizing the National Spatial Reference System (0 pos.; +\$572), and an increase is requested in Tides and Current Data for modernization efforts necessary to support quality assurance needs for the Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Stations (PORTS) that NOAA maintains with local partners. This increase will also support modernization of the National Water Level Observation Network stations (0 pos.; +\$2,796).

A slight decrease is requested in Navigation Services for Addressing the Survey Backlog (0 pos.; -\$831).

No funding is requested for the South Carolina geodetic survey project (0 pos.; -\$462), Height Modernization (0 pos.; -\$462), or the one-time Great Lakes Stations Y2K compliance effort (0 pos.; -\$389).

NOAA is proposing a request for fee collections for navigation services totaling \$14.0 million which, if authorized, would be used to offset NOAA's budget authority.

Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment	439	\$92,883	+3	+\$1,548
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NOAA is proposing to transfer the functions of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab (GLERL) from the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research to the National Ocean Service to strengthen coastal stewardship, enhance research support and build better linkages among NOAA's coastal programs, \$6.1 million.

In the Ocean Assessment Program, an increase is requested for the Clean Water Initiative to facilitate early detection of pfiesteria and other harmful algal blooms (HABs) rapid response efforts for states, universities and communities (0 pos.; +\$1,750). An increase is requested for the South Florida ecosystem program to implement an integrated ecosystem monitoring program, particularly in the areas around Florida Bay and the Florida Keys marine sanctuary (0 pos.; +\$1,000).

Under Response and Restoration programs, an increase is requested to support the Lands Legacy Initiative to restore damaged coral reefs and review ongoing coral restoration efforts (+3 pos.; +\$4,000) and for Coastal Resource Coordination to expedite cleanup and restoration of coastal natural resources (0 pos.; +\$500). Increases are requested under the Coastal Ocean Program to continue the multi-agency Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (ECOHAB) program (0 pos.; +\$600) and for continued hypoxia research in the Gulf of Mexico (0 pos.; +\$400).

Decreases are requested in the Ocean Assessment Program for GLERL (0 pos.; -\$714), the Coastal Services Center (0 pos.; -\$1,316), and for the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology (0 pos.; -\$2,361).

No funding is requested for the following programs under Ocean Assessment: as they are either non-recurring, or represent lower priorities to NOAA; pfiesteria research at S.C. Department of Marine Resources (0 pos.; -\$462) or the National Coral Reef Institute (0 pos.; -\$1,849).

Ocean and Coastal Management	166	\$89,915	+30	+\$112,593
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An increase is requested in the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program administration line to support the expanded grants request and program improvements in the National Estuarine Research Reserves System (NERRS), and continued additions to the state CZM programs. By the end of FY 2001, NOAA expects to approve the 34th state CZM program, and add two new NERRS sites for a total of 27 NERRS (+15 pos.; +\$2,817). In support of the Lands Legacy Initiative, an increase is requested for Coastal Zone Management Act grants to support community-based, environmentally sound solutions to the impacts and pressures on coastal resources (0 pos.; +\$92,700). As part of the Clean Water Initiative, an increase is sought to accelerate completion and support implementation of state Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control programs that address the impact of polluted runoff (0 pos.; +\$2,000).

In support of the Lands Legacy Initiative, increased funds are requested for the NERRS program to assist in staffing, education, monitoring, research, and training activities required to make all 27 reserves fully functional (0 pos.; +\$6,000) as well as to improve management of the 12 National Marine Sanctuaries by fully funding base operations and enhancing education, community outreach, research and monitoring, enforcement and response to damage or vessel groundings. Increased funds will also enable NOS to examine the use of zoning and develop criteria for examining proposed sites (+15 pos.; +\$10,000).

No funding is requested for the Northwest Straits Advisory Commission as this project is completed (0 pos.; -\$462) or the Marine Debris Conference as this was a one-time activity (0 pos.; -\$462).

Acquisition of Data	231	\$15,132	0	+\$2,114
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Increases are requested for hydrographic survey support (0 pos.; +\$329), for GLOBEC/ECOHAB efforts to examine how hypoxia and HABs impact coastal estuarine habitats (0 pos.; +\$1,726) and to restore the rescission (0 pos.; +\$59).

<u>National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)</u>	2,736	\$423,771	+85	+\$31,598
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Information Collection and Analysis	1,462	\$203,490	+5	-\$19,990
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In base programs under Resource Information, NOAA is requesting increases for West Coast Groundfish studies to provide additional survey work by NOAA vessels and industry charters (0 pos.; +\$1,000); for South Florida activities to research the effects of coastal pollution on fisheries and marine mammals (0 pos.; +\$605); for fisheries oceanography to improve stock assessment, enabling NMFS to apply, develop and expand research into the impacts of climate on fish stocks (0 pos.; +\$2,514); for expanded data collection efforts of west coast groundfish, near shore Alaska groundfish, and salmon (+5 pos.; +\$2,705); and for the development of environmentally sound marine aquaculture, including regulatory and permit procedures (0 pos.; +\$1,000). An increase is also requested for right whale research (0 pos.; +\$200). Increases are also requested for Fish Statistics to implement National Standard 8 of the Sustainable Fisheries Act (SFA) which requires the collection of fishery statistics and economic analysis of resultant conservation and management actions (0 pos.; +\$1,000). An increase is requested to develop core economic data collection methodologies and assess the economic impact of conservation measures (0 pos.; +\$2,500). Finally, an increase is requested to begin implementation of the National Fisheries Information System as required by Section 401 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (0 pos.; +\$2,000).

Programs decreased by the FY 2000 Rescission were restored to the FY 2000 Enacted level. These restorations include: MARFIN (0 pos.; +\$28), SEAMAP (0 pos.; +\$5), Bering Sea Pollock research (0 pos.; +\$4), New England stock depletion (0 pos.; +\$4), Atlantic Salmon research (0 pos.; +\$3), Gulf of Maine Groundfish survey (0 pos.; +\$2), dolphin safe technologies (0 pos.; +\$1), halibut/sablefish (0 pos.; +\$5), PACFIN (0 pos.; +\$11) and Information Analysis and Dissemination (0 pos.; +\$92).

Funding decreases are proposed for the following Resource Information programs: base Magnuson-Stevens activities (0 pos.; -\$868), Antarctic research (0 pos.; -\$29) Chesapeake Bay studies (0 pos.; -\$383); Alaska groundfish surveys (0 pos.; -\$218); west coast groundfish (0 pos.; -\$37); Yukon River Chinook salmon (0 pos.; -\$460), Pacific salmon treaty program (0 pos.; -\$6,683); Hawaiian monk seals (0 pos.; -\$247); steller sea lion recovery (0 Pos.; -\$2,337); Hawaiian sea turtles (0 pos.; -\$36). Decreases are also requested within these Fishery Industry programs: Alaska groundfish monitoring program (0 pos.; -\$114), and recreational fishery harvest monitoring (0 pos.; -\$586).

Within Resource Information, no funding is requested for the following base programs: Narragansett Bay Cooperative Study, Warmwater Aquaculture Research Center, Gulf of Mexico Consortium, Gulf and South Atlantic Foundation, Aquatic Resources Initiative, Alaska Near Shore Fisheries, Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Partnership, Charleston Bump, Shrimp Pathogens, Lobster Sampling, Southeastern Sea Turtles, Bluefin tuna tagging, or Chesapeake Bay Multi-Management (0 pos.; -\$14,199). No funding is requested for Hawaiian stock management plan or Bluefish/striped bass (0 pos.; -\$1,494). No funding is requested for AKFIN or GULFIN (0 pos.; -\$5,978).

Conservation and Management Operations	848	\$172,376	+104	+\$56,531
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Included in this subactivity are transferred funds from USDA (P.L. 106-78) in response to the 1999 Norton Sound, AK, fishery failure (0 pos.; +\$5,000), and for the commercial fishery failure with respect to the Northeast multi species fisheries (0 pos.; +\$15,000).

Fisheries Management Program base increases include operation costs for the Santa Cruz laboratory and the Sandy Hook Laboratory (0 pos.; +\$519). Other base increases include refining Essential Fish Habitat (ECH) designation and reducing fishing impacts on ECH (+4 pos.; +\$1,770), and funding additional fishery observers to improve stock assessments and prediction (0 pos.; +\$1,260). As proposed in FY 2000, NMFS is requesting that funding be transferred from PAC facilities to ORF to support operational costs associated with the Columbia River hatcheries (0 pos.; +\$3,250). An increase is needed to continue, through regional and community partnerships, the Fisheries Habitat Restoration program to increase the geographic scope and rate at which restoration efforts are undertaken. Affected areas include wetlands, salt marshes, mangroves, and anadromous fish spawning areas (0 pos.; +\$2,000). As part of the Lands Legacy Initiative, increased funds are requested for coral reef activities, including establishing no-take reserves, studying the effects of fishing on corals, and cleaning debris from coral reefs in Hawaii (0 pos.; +\$5,000). Further increases will help rebuild over fished and overcapitalized northeast fisheries under NE Fisheries Management (+14 pos.; +\$6,146). An increase is requested for Protected Species Management to monitor biodiversity and protect important coral reefs that are important fishery habitats (+2 pos.; +\$1,200). Additional increases will support NOAA's efforts to implement Endangered Species Act recovery plans for Atlantic and Pacific salmon, and will include funds to stem the decline of leatherback and loggerhead turtles, beluga whales and Hawaiian monk seals (+66 pos.; +\$12,295). Additional increases are sought for Observers and Training (0 pos.; +\$2,050), for Habitat Conservation to provide programmatic support for restoring fish habitat and other resources injured by human activity (+12 pos.; +\$1,658), and for Enforcement & Surveillance to support cooperative agreements with states for enforcement and to continue efforts to standardize the Vessel Monitoring System (+6 pos.; +\$3,975).

To restore the FY 2000 rescission, the following increases are requested: Columbia River special studies, International fisheries commissions, management of George's Bank, and dolphin encirclement studies (0 pos.; +\$18).

Within the base of Fisheries Management Programs, reduced funding is requested for the American Fisheries Act implementation activities, reflecting one-time costs for hardware/software and other supplies (0 pos.; -\$2,246). A decrease is requested for Pacific tuna management (0 pos.; -\$1,041). Under Protected Species Management, decreases are requested for Driftnet Act implementation (0 pos.; -\$141); Marine Mammal Protection Act (0 pos.; -\$329); and native marine mammals (0 pos.; -\$178). No funding is requested for Bronx River restoration (0 pos.; -\$462) or Pacific Coral Reef management under Fisheries Management base programs (0 pos.; -\$213).

A proposal is included in FY 2001 to request fee authority, the revenues from which will offset costs associated with fisheries management and enforcement services. Proposed fees of \$20 million in FY 2001, if authorized, will offset NOAA budget authority.

State and Industry Assistance Programs	130	\$21,935	-24	-\$4,917
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An increase is requested to restore the enacted reduction to anadromous grants (0 pos.; +\$8).

A decrease is requested for the interstate fish commissions (0 pos.; -\$3,164) and in Product Quality and Safety, reflecting a proposal to transfer administrative expenses for the Federal Ship Financing Fund to the Fisheries Finance Account (-24 pos.; -\$1,014).

No funding is requested for Hawaiian Fisheries Development (0 pos.; -\$747).

As requested in FY 2000, the FY 2001 President's Budget includes a proposal to transfer the National Marine Fisheries Service Seafood Inspection Program to the Food and Drug Administration.

Acquisition of Data	296	\$25,970	0	-\$26
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A modest decrease is proposed for this activity (0 pos.; -\$26).

<u>Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)</u>	945	\$292,134	+11	+\$10,376
Climate and Air Quality Research	383	\$129,588	+8	+\$24,768

An increase is requested to implement a Climate Observations and Services program that will improve NOAA's ability to assess and predict climate change and its effect on weather. NOAA's efforts under this program will be targeted toward areas of highest priority that will enable NOAA to achieve its objectives. First year funding will enable NESDIS to establish a climate reference network, and develop and disseminate climate data and information. Funding will also allow researchers in OAR to gather baseline data and ocean observations to develop and communicate data and knowledge about trends and future expectations about likely weather events and to monitor climate variations (+5 pos.; +\$24,000). An increase is also requested for the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program to increase the number of participating schools and breadth of science data being collected (0 pos.; +\$2,000).

Increases are requested for the Climate and Global Change program to enable scientists to expand research on the decadal variability of ENSO and improve understanding of the influence of weather events on climate variability (0 pos.; +\$1,000), and to investigate the location, magnitude and variability of carbon sources and sinks (0 pos.; +\$1,000). Finally, miscellaneous increases are requested in the following areas as a restoration of the FY 2000 rescission: Interannual & Seasonal Climate Research, Long-term Climate & Air Quality Research, Health of the Atmosphere program, High Performance Computing and Communications and the Climate and Global Change program (+3 pos.; +\$466).

No funding is requested for the Climate Change Research Center under Interannual & Seasonal Climate Research (0 pos.; -\$1,849) or for Refinement of Climate Models under the Climate and Global Change program (0 pos.; -\$1,849).

Atmospheric Programs	301	\$50,492	+3	-\$2,885
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An increase is requested to expand NOAA's efforts as part of a multi-agency (NSF, NASA, Navy) program to reduce the costs of disruptive weather associated with hurricanes through research, field observations, and experimentation with numerical models (0 pos.; +\$1,000). In addition, increases are requested for the Weather Research and Solar-Terrestrial Services & Research line items as a restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (+3 pos.; +\$275).

No funding is requested for incorporating wind profile data into forecast models (0 pos.; -\$1,387), the STORM program at the University of Northern Iowa (0 pos.; -\$1,849), or for Dartmouth's Radiophysics Laboratory (0 pos.; -\$924) as these programs are either non-recurring, or represent lower priorities to NOAA.

Ocean and Great Lakes Programs	158	\$99,151	0	-\$11,556
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Increases are requested to expand Marine Aquaculture programs that will foster appropriate marine aquaculture development in cooperation with industry and other Federal and state partners (0 pos.; +\$1,608); for fisheries oceanography to develop a North Pacific observing system that will provide indicators of shifts in productivity of fishery stocks (0 pos.; +\$500); and to expand ocean bottom observations through shallow water observatories, develop new deep-sea observatories, and enhance undersea research vehicle technology (0 pos.; +\$3,100).

An increase is requested for the National Sea Grant College Program, reflecting a restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$620). Other such restorations are included in Marine Environmental Research base programs: Aquatic Nuisance Species, Ocean observations, VENTS, Arctic Research (0 POS.; +\$275).

Reduced funding is requested for the National Undersea Research Program (NURP) in support of a streamlined, yet nationally competitive research program (0 pos.; -\$7,998).

No funding is requested for the following programs as they either have been completed, or represent lower priorities to NOAA: NISA/Ballast Water Studies (0 pos.; -\$786); Tsunami mitigation (0 pos.; -\$2,126); the Lake Champlain study (0 pos.; -\$139); the initiative for aquatic ecosystems, water quality, atmospheric research and facilities construction at the Canaan Valley Institute (0 pos.; -\$3,698); the Gulf of Maine council (0 pos.; -\$462); the open ocean aquaculture program, including the seacoast science center at the University of New Hampshire (0 pos.; -\$2,219); and the Pacific Tropical Ornamental Fish program (0 pos.; -\$231).

Acquisition of Data	103	\$12,903	0	+\$49
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An increase is proposed for this activity, reflecting restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$49).

<u>National Weather Service (NWS)</u>	4,753	\$617,402	+11	+\$17,470
Operations and Research (O&R)	4,574	\$538,032	+13	+\$11,973

Increased funding is requested in the Operations and Research base to continue operations at Weather Service Offices (WSOs) slated for closure (+13 pos; +\$900); to provide for maintenance and operations costs of 110 new NOAA Weather Radio sites added to the system since 1994 (0 pos.; +\$3,000); to procure and install necessary network security hardware and software to protect NWS's information technology infrastructure (0 pos.; +\$800); to complete the planned conversion of the Alaska upper air balloon inflation units from hydrogen to helium (0 pos.; +\$700); to begin the replacement of obsolete data collectors that are used to report observations from rain and stream gauges (0 pos.; +\$1,234); and to augment ASOS observations at 17 airport sites required by the FAA (0 pos.; +\$1,800). In addition, NOAA requests funds to fully address the on-going maintenance requirements at the Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs) (0 pos.; +\$2,012), to ensure continuity of observations in support of the Nation's climate record and local forecasting via the cooperative observer network (0 pos.; +\$2,300), as well as to restore funding for items reduced in FY 2000 to absorb the rescission (0 pos.; +\$1,979). Modestly reduced funding is required to support the Susquehanna River Basin flood system (0 pos.; -501).

No funding is requested for the following projects as they were either non-recurring, or are considered lower priority programs to NOAA: University of Utah/2002 Olympics (0 pos.; -\$369); NWR transmitters in Kentucky, Wyoming, Missouri, South Dakota, and Illinois, as the FY 2000 costs were non-recurring (0 pos.; -\$1,154); N. Dakota agricultural weather network (0 pos.; -\$254); and the Advanced Weather Prediction Prototype (0 pos.; -\$474).

Systems Acquisition	179	\$79,370	-2	+\$5,497
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Funding in this subactivity reflects the incremental costs of operations and maintenance associated with the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD), Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), and the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) programs.

An increase is needed in the AWIPS program to fully fund operations and maintenance costs, including hardware and software maintenance to support the 152 systems in the network, increased communications costs and Build 5 software testing (-2 pos.; +\$5,832). In addition, a modest increase is requested to restore the FY 2000 rescission applied to the ASOS program (0 pos.; +\$28).

A decrease is requested in the NEXRAD program (0 pos.; -\$363).

<u>National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS)</u>	850	+\$110,875	0	-\$2,674
Satellite Observing System	573	\$57,579	0	+\$5,833

Funding in this subactivity supports the operation of current, on-orbit geostationary (GOES) and polar-orbiting (POES) satellites and the acquisition of data from non-NOAA satellites. Funding associated with the acquisition of geostationary and polar-orbiting operational environmental satellites, including the Polar Convergence (NPOESS) program, is reflected in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account.

An increase is requested to commence the Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN) program which will result in the improvement of all phases of disaster management (0 pos.; +\$5,500). This is a multi-agency/public-private partnership designed to lessen the impact of natural disasters on the American public. NOAA's contribution focuses on identifying/developing/making available those data sets useful to public and private concerns involved in the mitigation of the effects of natural disasters. An increase is also requested to restore base funding to Environmental Observing Services to support operations of two satellites systems, the acquisition and processing of satellite data, and the applications of research required for continued future operations (0 pos.; +\$2,629). Lastly, an increase is requested in Ocean Remote Sensing reflecting the restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$15).

No funding is requested for the Global Winds Demonstration project (0 pos.; -\$2,311).

Environmental Data Management Systems	277	\$53,296	0	-\$8,507
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NOAA requests a base restoration to the Data and Information Services line item that will bring overall funding to a level required to continue essential data and information activities at its National Data Centers (0 pos.; +\$1,915). In addition, NOAA requests an increase to restore FY 2000 rescission funding to Environmental Data Systems Modernization (0 pos.; +\$47).

Decreased funding is requested to continue the Climate Data Base Modernization and Utilization program which will allow for key entry of climate records, archive services, data base development and on-line services (0 pos.; -\$4,229).

No funding is requested for the Regional Climate Centers (0 pos.; -\$2,542); or the National Coastal Ocean Data Development Center (0 pos.; -\$3,698).

<u>Program Support</u>	1,221	\$63,766	+4	+\$17,989
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Administration and Services	1,109	\$52,798	+4	+\$17,948
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As part of Commerce's goal to train and hire more minorities into the sciences that are crucial to supporting the legally-mandated missions of NOAA, funds are requested to implement a Minority Serving Institution (MSI) Initiative (+4 pos.; +\$17,000). This funding will enable NOAA to establish: three Collaborative Science Centers, a Graduate Scientist Program, an Environmental Entrepreneur Program, and a Student Fellowship Program.

An increase is requested in Central Administrative Support to restore the base as a result of the FY 2000 rescission, as well as uncontrollable expenses that were not funded in the FY 2000 appropriation (0 pos.; +\$854). Modest increases are requested for Executive Direction & Administration and the Systems Acquisition Office, reflecting restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$94).

Aircraft Services	112	\$10,968	0	+\$41
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An increase is requested for this subactivity to reflect restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$41).

<u>Fleet Maintenance and Planning</u>	12	\$12,956	0	-\$3,662
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All costs of on-going maintenance, minor repairs, and planning for future fleet modernization and replacement efforts are accounted for in this ORF activity. Expenditures for future fleet modernization activities are accounted for in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account.

An increase is requested for NOAA ship maintenance to reflect restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$35).

Decreased funding is requested for this activity to reflect discontinuation of one-time upgrade costs for the RAINIER funded in FY 2000 (0 pos.; -\$924) and for National Oceanographic Partnership Program activities (0 pos.; -\$2,773).

<u>Facilities</u>	15	\$12,604	0	-\$1,152
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All costs of NOAA-wide preventive maintenance, minor repairs, general facilities planning and design and environmental compliance at NOAA's facilities are accounted for in this ORF activity. Expenditures for new construction or major modifications to existing NOAA facilities are accounted for in the PAC account.

The payment of the costs to maintain the Columbia River hatcheries are now reflected in the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) budget instead of in this subactivity (+0 pos.; -\$3,352).

A funding adjustment is requested for NOAA facilities maintenance (0 pos.; +\$16), and an increase is necessary to expand efforts in NOAA's environmental compliance program to reduce the backlog of priority projects (0 pos.; +\$1,907); and for NARA records management (0 pos.; +\$262). An increase is also requested for the Boulder laboratory as a restoration of the FY 2000 rescission (0 pos.; +\$15).

Detailed Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE								
Navigation Services:								
Mapping & Charting	238	\$34,979	238	\$35,637	239	\$38,456	1	\$2,819
Address survey backlog		18,828		18,831		18,000	0	(831)
Subtotal	238	53,807	238	54,468	239	56,456	1	1,988
Geodesy	197	20,011	197	20,558	197	20,206	0	(352)
Tide and Current Data	141	12,343	141	12,682	141	15,089	0	2,407
Total, Navigation Services	576	86,161	576	87,708	577	91,751	1	4,043
Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment:								
Estuarine & Coastal Assessment								
Oceanic & coastal research	61	8,406	61	8,500	61	8,500	0	0
GLERL	0	0	60	6,799	60	6,085	0	(714)
Ocean assessment program	180	43,762	180	44,703	180	41,465	0	(3,238)
Response and Restoration	117	15,295	117	15,649	120	20,149	3	4,500
Trans. fr Damage Assessmt Fund							0	0
Subtotal	358	67,463	418	75,651	421	76,199	3	548
Coastal Ocean Science								
Coastal ocean program	21	17,145	21	17,232	21	18,232	0	1,000
Subtotal	21	17,145	21	17,232	21	18,232	0	1,000
Total, Ocean Res. Conservation & Assessment	379	84,608	439	92,883	442	94,431	3	1,548
Ocean & Coastal Management:								
Coastal Management								
CZM administration	[49]	483	49	3,791	64	6,608	15	2,817
CZM grants		54,700		54,700		147,400	0	92,700
Estuarine research reserve system		6,000		6,000		12,000	0	6,000
Non-point pollution control		2,500		2,500		4,500	0	2,000
Subtotal	0	63,683	49	66,991	64	170,508	15	103,517
Ocean Management								
Marine sanctuary program	117	22,924	117	22,924	132	32,000	15	9,076
Subtotal	117	22,924	117	22,924	132	32,000	15	9,076
Total, Ocean & Coastal Management	117	86,607	166	89,915	196	202,508	30	112,593
Acquisition of Data	231	15,487	231	15,132	231	17,246	0	2,114
TOTAL, NOS	1,303	272,863	1,412	285,638	1,446	405,936	34	120,298

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
SERVICE								
Information Collection & Analyses:								
Resource Information	1,059	\$106,737	1,059	\$109,231	1,064	\$101,988	5	(\$ 7,243)
Antarctic research		1,229		1,229		1,200	0	(29)
Chesapeake Bay studies		1,883		1,883		1,500	0	(383)
Right whale research		0		0		200	0	200
MARFIN		2,722		2,722		2,750	0	28
SEAMAP		1,195		1,195		1,200	0	5
Alaskan groundfish surveys		879		879		661	0	(218)
Bering Sea pollock research		941		941		945	0	4
West Coast groundfish		817		817		780	0	(37)
New England stock depletion		996		996		1,000	0	4
Hawaii stock management plan		498		498		0	0	(498)
Yukon River chinook salmon		1,160		1,160		700	0	(460)
Atlantic salmon research		707		707		710	0	3
Gulf of Maine groundfish survey		565		565		567	0	2
Dolphin safe technologies		249		249		250	0	1
Pacific salmon treaty program		17,270		17,270		10,587	0	(6,683)
Hawaiian monk seals		747		747		500	0	(247)
Stellar sea lion recovery program		3,777		3,777		1,440	0	(2,337)
Hawaiian sea turtles		284		284		248	0	(36)
Bluefish / striped bass		996		996		0	0	(996)
Halibut / Sablefish		1,195		1,195		1,200	0	5
Subtotal	1,059	144,847	1,059	147,341	1,064	128,426	5	(18,915)
Fishery Industry Information								
Fish statistics	181	12,951	181	13,371	181	18,871	0	5,500
Alaska groundfish monitoring		5,314		5,314		5,200	0	(114)
AKFIN		2,491		2,491		0	0	(2,491)
PACFIN / catch effort data		2,989		2,989		3,000	0	11
GULF FIN data collection effort		3,487		3,487		0	0	(3,487)
Rec. fishery harvest monitoring		3,686		3,686		3,100	0	(586)
Subtotal	181	30,918	181	31,338	181	30,171	0	(1,167)
Info. Analyses & Dissemination	222	20,821	222	21,324	222	21,403	0	79
Computer hardware and software		3,487		3,487		3,500	0	13
Subtotal, Info. Analyses & Dissem.	222	24,308	222	24,811	222	24,903	0	92
Total, Info. Collection & Analyses	1,462	200,073	1,462	203,490	1,467	183,500	5	(19,990)

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
Conservation & Management Operations:								
Fisheries Management Programs	292	\$38,432	292	\$39,697	296	\$40,325	4	\$628
Columbia River hatcheries		11,962		11,962		15,212	0	3,250
Columbia River end species studies		287		287		288	0	1
Fisheries habitat restoration		2,000		2,000		4,000	0	2,000
Coral Reefs		0		0		5,000	0	5,000
NE fisheries management		5,834		5,834	14	11,980	14	6,146
Norton Sound fisheries failure (USDA transfer)						5,000	0	5,000
NE coop research/mgmt (USDA transfer)						15,000	0	15,000
Regional councils		13,100		13,100		13,100	0	0
International fisheries commissions		398		398		400	0	2
Management of George's Bank		476		476		478	0	2
Pacific tuna management		2,291		2,291		1,250	0	(1,041)
Subtotal	292	74,780	292	76,045	310	112,033	18	35,988
Protected Species Management	166	6,123	166	7,788	168	8,988	2	1,200
Driftnet Act Implementation		3,419		3,419		3,278	0	(141)
Marine Mammal Protection Act		7,554		7,554		7,225	0	(329)
Endangered Species Act recovery	117	43,155	117	43,155	183	55,450	66	12,295
Dolphin encirclement studies	9	3,287	9	3,287	9	3,300	0	13
Native marine mammals		878		878		700	0	(178)
Observer training		2,450		2,450		4,500	0	2,050
Subtotal	292	66,866	292	68,531	360	83,441	68	14,910
Habitat Conservation	85	9,165	85	9,421	97	11,079	12	1,658
Enforcement & Surveillance	179	17,882	179	18,379	185	22,354	6	3,975
Total, Conserv. & Management Oper.	848	168,693	848	172,376	952	228,907	104	56,531
State & Industry Assistance Programs								
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants		2,590		2,590		2,590	0	0
Disaster research & prevention							0	0
Anadromous grants		2,092		2,092		2,100	0	8
Interstate fish commissions		7,164		7,164		4,000	0	(3,164)
Subtotal	0	11,846	0	11,846	0	8,690	0	(3,156)
Fisheries Development Program								
Product quality and safety	130	9,342	130	9,342	106	8,328	(24)	(1,014)
Hawaiian fisheries development		747		747		0	0	(747)
Subtotal	130	10,089	130	10,089	106	8,328	(24)	(1,761)
Total, State & Industry Assist. Pgms.	130	21,935	130	21,935	106	17,018	(24)	(4,917)
Acquisition of Data	296	25,844	296	25,970	296	25,944	0	(26)
TOTAL, NMFS	2,736	416,545	2,736	423,771	2,821	455,369	85	31,598

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH								
Climate & Air Quality Research:								
Climate Observations & Services					5	\$24,000	5	\$24,000
Interannual & Seasonal Climate Res.	38	\$16,692	38	\$16,778	38	14,986	0	(1,792)
Long-term Climate & Air Quality Res.	183	29,886	183	30,411	186	30,525	3	114
High Perform. Computing & Com.	6	12,702	6	12,702	6	12,750	0	48
Subtotal	227	59,280	227	59,891	235	82,261	8	22,370
GLOBE	9	3,000	9	3,000	9	5,000	0	2,000
Climate and Global Change	147	66,602	147	66,697	147	67,095	0	398
Subtotal	156	69,602	156	69,697	156	72,095	0	2,398
Total, Climate & Air Quality Research	383	128,882	383	129,588	391	154,356	8	24,768
Atmospheric Programs:								
STORM		1,849		1,849			0	(1,849)
Weather research	240	37,100	240	37,309	243	37,075	3	(234)
Wind profiler		4,333		4,350		4,350	0	0
Subtotal	240	43,282	240	43,508	243	41,425	3	(2,083)
Solar terrestrial services & research	61	6,902	61	6,984	61	6,182	0	(802)
Total, Atmospheric Programs	301	50,184	301	50,492	304	47,607	3	(2,885)
Ocean & Great Lakes Programs:								
Marine Environmental Research	128	26,471	128	26,773	128	22,595	0	(4,178)
GLERL	60	6,799					0	0
Subtotal	128	33,270	128	26,773	128	22,595	0	(4,178)
Sea Grant								
Sea Grant College Program	22	58,630	22	58,630	22	59,250	0	620
Subtotal	22	58,630	22	58,630	22	59,250	0	620
Undersea Research Program								
Nat'l Undersea Research Program	8	13,748	8	13,748	8	5,750	0	(7,998)
Subtotal	8	13,748	8	13,748	8	5,750	0	(7,998)
Total, Ocean & Great Lakes Program	158	105,648	158	99,151	158	87,595	0	(11,556)
Acquisition of Data	103	12,903	103	12,903	103	12,952	0	49
TOTAL, OAR	1,005	297,617	945	292,134	956	302,510	11	10,376

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE								
Operations & Research:								
Local Warnings & Forecasts	4,259	\$442,616	4,259	\$456,300	4,272	\$466,471	13	\$10,171
Adv. Hydrologic Prediction System		996		996		1,000	0	4
Susquehanna River Basin Flood Sys		1,120		1,120		619	0	(501)
WFO maintenance		3,238		3,238		5,250	0	2,012
Aviation forecasts		35,461		35,461		35,596	0	135
Subtotal	4,259	483,431	4,259	497,115	4,272	508,936	13	11,821
Central Forecast Guidance	276	36,940	276	37,860	276	38,001	0	141
Atmospheric & Hydrological Research	39	2,989	39	3,057	39	3,068	0	11
Total, Operations & Research	4,574	523,360	4,574	538,032	4,587	550,005	13	11,973
Systems Acquisition:								
Public Warning & Forecast Systems								
NEXRAD	128	38,688	128	39,165	128	38,802	0	(363)
ASOS	38	7,317	38	7,395	38	7,423	0	28
AWIPS / NOAAPort	13	32,028	13	32,810	11	38,642	(2)	5,832
Total, Systems Acquisition	179	78,033	179	79,370	177	84,867	(2)	5,497
TOTAL, NWS	4,753	601,393	4,753	617,402	4,764	634,872	11	17,470
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE								
DATA & INFORMATION SERVICE								
Satellite Observing Systems:								
Ocean remote sensing		3,985		3,985		4,000	0	15
Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN)						5,500	0	5,500
Environmental Observing Services	519	52,918	573	53,594	573	53,912	0	318
Total, Satellite Observing System	519	56,903	573	57,579	573	63,412	0	5,833
Environmental Data Management Systems:								
Data & Information Services	277	37,533	277	38,466	277	32,454	0	(6,012)
Environmental Data Systems Modern.		12,288		12,288		12,335	0	47
Regional climate centers		2,542		2,542			0	(2,542)
Total, EDMS	277	52,363	277	53,296	277	44,789	0	(8,507)
TOTAL, NESDIS	796	109,266	850	110,875	850	108,201	0	(2,674)

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
PROGRAM SUPPORT								
Administration & Services:								
Executive direction & administration	299	\$19,313	299	\$19,811	299	\$19,902	0	\$91
Systems Acquisition Office (SAO)	10	709	10	709	10	712	0	3
Subtotal	309	20,022	309	20,520	309	20,614	0	94
Central administrative support	800	36,213	800	32,278	800	33,132	0	854
Minority Serving Institutions		0		0	4	17,000	4	17,000
Subtotal	800	36,213	800	32,278	804	50,132	4	17,854
Retired pay commissioned officers		[14,400]		[14,400]		[14,400]	0	0
Total, Administration & Services	1,109	56,235	1,109	52,798	1,113	70,746	4	17,948
Aircraft Services	112	10,719	112	10,968	112	11,009	0	41
TOTAL, PROGRAM SUPPORT	1,221	66,954	1,221	63,766	1,225	81,755	4	17,989
FLEET MAINTENANCE & PLANNING	12	12,905	12	12,956	12	9,294	0	(3,662)
FACILITIES								
Facilities:								
NOAA maintenance & repair	6	1,802	6	1,925	6	1,941	0	16
Environmental compliance	9	1,992	9	1,992	9	3,899	0	1,907
Columbia River facilities		3,352		3,352		0	0	(3,352)
NARA records management						262	0	262
Facilities Operations:								
Boulder laboratory		3,835		5,335		5,350	0	15
TOTAL FACILITIES	15	10,981	15	12,604	15	11,452	0	(1,152)
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,841	1,788,524	11,944	1,819,147	12,089	2,009,389	145	190,242
Magnuson Fee Collections		(4,000)		(4,000)		0	0	4,000
Restoration of rescission		0		4,700		0	0	(4,700)
Rent savings to finance Goddard		(4,656)		0		0	0	0
NOAA Corps retirement pay (mandatory)		14,400		14,400		14,400	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,841	1,794,268	11,944	1,834,247	12,089	2,023,789	145	189,542
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	611	233,400	611	204,400	611	204,400	0	0
Navigation & Magnuson fee collections		4,000		0		0	0	0
Offsetting collections (data sales)		3,600		3,600		3,600	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable Obligations	611	241,000	611	208,000	611	208,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	12,452	2,035,268	12,555	2,042,247	12,700	2,231,789	145	189,542

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
FINANCING								
Prior year recoveries (direct)		\$(36,000)		\$(36,000)		\$(36,000)	0	\$0
Unoblig. balance made available (GOES)		(2,652)					0	0
Offsetting collections (data sales)		(3,600)		(3,600)		(3,600)	0	0
Federal funds		(176,000)		(147,700)		(147,700)	0	0
Non-Federal funds		(57,400)		(56,700)		(56,700)	0	0
Offset for Magnuson fee collections		(4,000)					0	0
Subtotal, Financing	(611)	(279,652)	(611)	(244,000)	(611)	(244,000)	0	0
<hr/>								
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	11,841	1,755,616	11,944	1,798,247	12,089	1,987,789	145	189,542
FINANCING FROM:								
Promote & develop American fisheries		(68,000)		(68,000)		(68,000)	0	0
Coastal zone management fund				(3,200)		(3,200)	0	0
Transfer from USDA for fish disaster relief						(20,000)	0	(20,000)
NOAA Corps retirement pay (mandatory)		(14,400)		(14,400)		(14,400)	0	0
Subtotal, Financing From	0	(82,400)	0	(85,600)	0	(105,600)	0	(20,000)
<hr/>								
APPROPRIATION, ORF	11,841	1,673,216	11,944	1,712,647	12,089	1,882,189	145	169,542
Proposed fees:								
Magnuson fisheries fees						(20,000)	0	(20,000)
Navigation fees						(14,000)	0	(14,000)
Proposed supplemental:								
Hurricanes Floyd & Dennis (NC & FL)		25,800		0			0	0
TOTAL B.A. w/fees & supplemental	11,841	\$1,781,416	11,944	\$1,798,247	12,089	\$1,953,789	145	\$155,542
APPROP. w/fees & supplemental	11,841	\$1,699,016	11,944	\$1,712,647	12,089	\$1,848,189	145	\$135,542

APPROPRIATION: Procurement, Acquisition and Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			162	\$592,866
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of FY 2000 Deobligations				7,400
<u>Transfers</u>				
Transfer CAMS from ORF (Bureau Specific)				6,500
Transfer CAMS from ORF (Bureau Shared)				4,823
CAMS ATB (Bureau Specific)				4,500
2001 Base			162	616,089
Program Changes			(27)	26,637
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			135	642,726
Recoveries from prior year obligations				(7,504)
2001 APPROPRIATION			135	635,222

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Systems Acquisition:								
CAMS		\$0		\$15,823		\$15,823	0	\$0
NEXRAD	7	8,249	7	8,249	7	9,580	0	1,331
ASOS		3,840		3,840		5,125	0	1,285
AWIPS / NOAAPort	70	15,939	70	15,939	43	17,300	(27)	1,361
Central Computer Facility Upgrades		11,058		11,058		15,085	0	4,027
Radiosonde Replacement Program		6,973		6,973		7,000	0	27
NOAA Wx. Radio expand/enhance						6,244	0	6,244
Evansville, IN Doppler radar						5,500	0	5,500
GFDL Supercomputer		4,981		4,981		7,000	0	2,019
National Data Archive/NEDAAS						4,000	0	4,000
Polar satellites K - N'	20	130,481	20	130,481	20	136,965	0	6,484
NPOESS (Polar Convergence)	13	59,772	13	59,772	13	76,654	0	16,882
GOES I - M	47	76,789	47	76,789	47	58,615	0	(18,174)
GOES N - Q		188,814		188,814		232,209	0	43,395
Subtotal	157	506,896	157	522,719	130	597,100	(27)	74,381
Construction:								
Western Region Consolidation						200	0	200
WFO Construction	5	9,490	5	9,490	5	9,526	0	36
Nat'l Estuarine Research Reserves		13,250		13,250		8,000	0	(5,250)
Alaska Facilities / Juneau		747		747		1,000	0	253
Alaska Facilities / Ship Creek		3,235		3,235			0	(3,235)
Alaska Facilities / SeaLife Center		5,084		5,084			0	(5,084)
LaJolla Bluffs Reinforcement						4,600	0	4,600
Norman Consolidation						3,000	0	3,000
Marine Sanctuaries		3,000		3,000		3,000	0	0
NOAA Operations & Research Center		3,033		3,033			0	(3,033)
Botanical Gardens		1,387		1,387			0	(1,387)
Suitland Facility		2,773		2,773			0	(2,773)
Subtotal	5	41,999	5	41,999	5	29,326	0	(12,673)
Fleet Replacement	0	51,371	0	51,371	0	16,300	0	(35,071)
Subtotal, PAC	162	600,266	162	616,089	135	642,726	(27)	26,637
Recoveries		(7,400)		(7,504)		(7,504)	0	0
TOTAL, PAC	162	592,866	162	608,585	135	635,222	(27)	26,637

**PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION &
CONSTRUCTION**

Systems Acquisition

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	To <u>Complete</u>	<u>Total</u>
CAMS *		\$15,823	\$13,218	\$8,746	\$8,413	\$8,413	42,065	\$96,678
NEXRAD *	8,249	9,580	16,798	15,931	11,758	13,145	65,725	141,186
ASOS *	3,840	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125	25,625	55,090
AWIPS *	15,939	17,300	17,300	9,645	8,700	8,653	43,265	120,802
Cental Computer Facility Upgrades *	11,058	15,085	17,505	19,285	19,285	20,085	100,425	202,728
Radiosonde Replacement Program *	6,973	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,231	0	40,204
NOAA Wx. Radio Expand/Enhance		6,244	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	24,244
Evansville Doppler Radar		5,500					0	5,500
GFDL Supercomputer *	4,981	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	45,000	84,981
National Data Archive/NEDAAS		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	20,000
POES K - N' *	130,481	136,965	136,965	103,010	85,559	78,603	72,960	744,543
NPOESS (Polar Convergence) *	59,772	76,654	156,731	236,471	306,454	325,429	2,384,966	3,546,477
GOES I - M *	76,789	58,615	15,960	4,500	2,200	2,200	1,700	161,964
GOES N - Q *	188,814	232,209	221,575	215,464	189,683	181,593	833,768	2,063,106
GOES R Series				1,500	2,500	50,000	TBD	54,000
Subtotal, Systems Acquisition	506,896	597,100	623,677	642,177	662,177	713,977	3,615,499	7,361,503

Construction

Western Region Consolidation *		200	2,370				0	2,570
WFO Construction*	9,490	9,526	9,526	9,526	9,526	9,526	47,630	104,750
Nat'l Estuarine Research Reserves	13,250	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	53,250
Alaska facilities / Juneau *	747	1,000	20,000	15,000			0	36,747
Alaska facilities / Ship Creek	3,235						0	3,235
Alaska facilities / SeaLife Center	5,084						0	5,084
LaJolla Bluffs Reinforcement *		4,600	4,600				0	9,200
Norman Consolidation *		3,000	22,000				0	25,000
Marine Sanctuaries	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	18,000
NOAA Operations & Res. Center	3,033						0	3,033
Botanical Gardens	1,387						0	1,387
Suitland Facility *	2,773		15,200	3,000			0	20,973
Subtotal, Construction	41,999	29,326	84,696	38,526	20,526	20,526	47,630	283,229

Fleet Replacement	51,371	16,300	53,300	53,300	53,300		0	227,571
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Total, PAC Obligations	600,266	642,726	761,673	734,003	736,003	734,503	3,663,129	7,872,303
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Deobligations	(7,400)	(7,504)	(7,504)	(7,504)	(7,504)	(7,504)	//	(44,920)
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TOTAL, PAC BUDGET AUTHORITY	592,866	635,222	754,169	726,499	728,499	726,999	3,663,129	7,827,383
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* Advanced appropriations are requested for these projects.

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC)</u>	162	\$616,089	-27	+\$26,637

The PAC account captures the non-recurring costs of acquiring and/or improving capital assets used by NOAA in carrying out its varied missions. In FY 2001, in conjunction with OMB Circular A-11, as amended, NOAA seeks in this account advanced appropriations for certain capital assets falling into this category which will allow it to realize procurement efficiencies, management accountability, as well as to reflect the full cost of assets for cost/benefit evaluations. See table below for annual amounts for the period FY 2001 - FY 2005, and FY 2006 to completion.

Systems Acquisition	157	\$522,719	-27	+\$74,381
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Increased funding is required as follows: in the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) program to continue the tri-agency planned product improvement initiative that will lead to extended life of the network, lower life cycle costs and improved NEXRAD products (0 pos.; +\$1,331); in the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) program to fund on-going planned product improvement initiatives and sensor development and deployment (0 pos.; +\$1,285); for AWIPS/NOAA Port to support Build 5 software development efforts, critical infrastructure protection investments, and to continue critical system technology infusion activities (-27 pos.; +\$1,361); to support operation of the Class VIII supercomputer and begin acquisition of the next generation of supercomputer capability which will also accommodate operational climate applications (0 pos.; +\$4,027); restoration of the FY 2000 rescission to the Radiosonde Replacement program (0 pos.; +\$27); NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) expansion to cover 95% of the population and to produce and deploy to all WFOs an improved automated voice capability for use in broadcasting warnings (0 pos.; +\$6,244); in the High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) program to allow the Geophysical Fluids Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) to pay for a full-year's cost of the massively parallel processing (MPP) supercomputer acquired in FY 2000 (0 pos.; +\$2,019); for National Data Archive activities as part of the Climate Observations and Services initiative (0 pos.; +\$4,000); to continue procurement of polar-orbiting K - N' satellites, instrumentation, launch services and ground systems (0 pos.; +\$6,484); to continue the tri-agency polar orbiting satellite program beyond the K - N' series (0 pos.; +\$16,882); and in the geostationary satellite (GOES) N - Q acquisition program to continue production of up to four additional satellites required beyond the GOES I - M series (0 pos.; +\$43,395). An increase is also requested to purchase and install a Doppler weather radar for Evansville, IN to ensure continuity of weather services for the Evansville area (0 pos.; +\$5,500).

Decreased funding is requested in GOES I - M acquisition which reflects the phasing down of procurement activity in the program (0 pos.; -\$18,174).

Construction	5	\$41,999	0	-\$12,673
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An increase is requested for the design costs associated with the relocation and consolidation of the Marine Operations Center in Seattle with NOAA's Regional Center in Seattle, WA (0 pos.; +\$200). Increases are also requested for continued design and planning for the NMFS laboratory in Juneau (0 pos.; +\$253); for stabilizing the bluffs at the La Jolla, CA laboratory (0 pos.; +\$4,600); to begin planning and design associated with the construction of a new facility and to renovate existing NWS and OAR facilities at the University of Oklahoma (0 pos.; +\$3,000). An increase is requested for the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) as part of the Lands Legacy Initiative to enable NOAA to meet the operational needs of the NERRS (0 pos.; +\$2,000). A modest increase is requested to restore funding as a result of the FY 2000 rescission of NWS WFO construction resources (0 pos.; +\$36).

Decreases are proposed for the following projects either because they had non-recurring funding requirements in FY 2000, or the project is of lower priority to NOAA: the Kachemak Bay NERR (0 pos.; -\$2,500); the Great Bay NERR (0 pos.; -\$4,000); and the Jacques Cousteau NERR (0 pos.; -\$750); Alaska Ship Creek facilities (0 pos.; -\$3,235); Alaska Sea Life Center (0 pos.; -\$5,084); Botanical Gardens (0 pos.; -\$1,387) NORC rehabilitation (0 pos.; -\$3,033); and the Suitland facility (0 pos.; -\$2,773). In addition, advanced appropriations are sought in FY 2002 and FY 2003 for a new state-of-the-art facility to replace the satellite operations center in Suitland, MD.

Fleet Replacement	0	\$51,371	0	-\$35,071
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An increase is requested to refurbish the former Navy T-AGOS vessel ADVENTUROUS to support fisheries and marine mammal research in the Western Pacific (0 pos.; +\$8,000). A decrease in funding is requested, reflecting the procurement schedule slip of the first fisheries research vessel (FRV) appropriated in FY 2000. The remaining \$8.3 million of the request will enable NOAA to acquire laboratory equipment for the first FRV (0 pos.; -\$43,071).

APPROPRIATION: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted	0	\$58,000
<u>Financing</u>		
Adjustments to Base	0	0
2001 Base	0	58,000
Program Changes	0	102,000
2001 APPROPRIATION	0	160,000

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Grants	0	\$58,000	0	\$58,000	0	\$160,000	0	\$102,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	58,000	0	58,000	0	160,000	0	102,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0		0		0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	58,000	0	58,000	0	160,000	0	102,000

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery account was established in FY 2000 to share the costs of state, local and tribal salmon conservation initiatives. This fund supports NOAA's contribution to a broad interdepartmental initiative to bolster and integrate Federal capabilities to assist in the conservation of at-risk salmon runs in California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Grants will be matched 25 percent with non-Federal contributions. The fund was established under the Secretary of Commerce's existing authorities under the Endangered Species Act, and is made available through agreements with the Governors of each state for distribution to state, local and tribal efforts. Ten percent of the Fund is set aside for Tribes. The Secretary has established terms and conditions to ensure effective use of the funds, as well as specific reporting requirements to ensure full accountability by users of the fund. NOAA is requesting an increase of \$42 million above the FY 2000 enacted level to support this initiative. The remaining \$60 million increase will support continued implementation of the Pacific Salmon Agreement. The funds will capitalize the Northern and Southern Funds at \$20 million each, and will provide \$20 million to Washington for vessel buybacks to reduce the size of the state's commercial fleet.

APPROPRIATION: Coastal Impact Assistance Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted	0	\$0
2001 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	100,000
2001 APPROPRIATION	0	100,000

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Coastal Impact Assistance Fund	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$100,000	0	\$100,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0		0		0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000

The Coastal Impact Assistance Fund is established in FY 2001 as part of the President's Lands Legacy Initiative to enable states to better address the adverse impacts of oil and gas exploration and production. The Fund will provide grants to coastal states and territories to implement activities consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Plans and to increase protection and sustainable management of coastal resources.

APPROPRIATION: Fisheries Assistance Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted	0	\$0
2001 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	10,000
2001 APPROPRIATION	0	10,000

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Fisheries Assistance Fund	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$10,000	0	\$10,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year				0		0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (rescission)	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000

The Fisheries Assistance Fund will be established in FY 2001 to address over fishing and overcapitalization of the nation's fisheries. The fund will be used to buyback vessels and permits and support cooperative research and management activities.

APPROPRIATION: Fishermen's Contingency Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			1	\$949
Adjustments to Base			0	0
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2001 Pay raise				2
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	2
2001 Base			1	951
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			1	951

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Administrative Expenses	1	\$949	1	\$951	1	\$951	0	\$0
Payment of Claims & Other Services		1,268						
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	1	2,217	1	951	1	951	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,268)						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1	949	1	951	1	951	0	0

The Fishermen's Contingency Fund is used to compensate domestic fishermen for the damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development or production in the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds are derived from fees collected annually by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, explorations, permits, easements, and rights of way.

APPROPRIATION: Foreign Fishing Observer Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$188
Adjustments to Base			0	0
<u>Other Changes</u>				
Other Services				3
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	3
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	3
2001 Base			0	191
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			0	191

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Foreign fishing observer fund		\$1,663		\$191		\$191		\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	1,663	0	191	0	191	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,475)						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	188	0	191	0	191	0	0

The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund provides observer coverage of foreign fishing activities within the 200-mile EEZ. The fund is financed by fees collected from foreign governments with fishing vessels within the exclusive fishery jurisdiction of the U.S. The fund is used to pay salaries, administrative costs, data entry and other expenses associated with the placement of observers aboard foreign fishing vessels.

APPROPRIATION: Fisheries Finance Program Account

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$340
Adjustments to Base				
Non-recurring item: reapprop. of AFA unobligated balances				(3)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(3)
2001 Base			0	337
Program Changes			24	6,291
2001 APPROPRIATION			24	6,628

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Vessel Buy Out-Direct Program	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$4,460	0	\$4,460
American Fisheries Act Implementation	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost of Loan Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Administration	0	338	0	337	24	2,168	24	1,831
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	341	0	337	24	6,628	24	6,291
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1)						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	340	0	337	24	6,628	24	6,291

This account was established in FY 1997 to cover the cost of financing direct loans as authorized by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act Amendments of 1996. The FY 2001 President's Budget requests an increase of \$6.291 million, which is comprised of an increase of \$1.831 million to cover administrative expenses associated with this account and to restore the FY 2000 rescission. NOAA also requests an increase of \$2.000 million for industry-funded buyback loans, and an increase of \$1.844 million in subsidy loans for offshore mariculture and land-based aquaculture facilities. A final increase of \$.950 million in subsidy costs will result in a loan authority of \$19 million using a 5% subsidy rate for Individual Fishery Quota (IFQ) loans. A decrease of \$.100 million is requested for entry level and small vessel IFQ obligation guarantees in the halibut and sablefish fisheries off the coast of Alaska, and a decrease of \$.234 million is requested for the direct loans for vessels, shoreside facilities and aquaculture.

APPROPRIATION: Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research pertaining to American Fisheries

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			4	\$0
<u>Transfers</u>				
From Department of Agriculture		69,921		
Interbureau transfer		(68,000)		
Total, Transfers			0	1,921
Adjustments to Base			0	0
2001 Base			4	1,921
Program Changes			0	0
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			4	1,921
<u>Transfers</u>				
From Department of Agriculture			0	(69,921)
To NOAA ORF				68,000
2001 APPROPRIATION			4	0

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Promote & Develop Fisheries Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries	4	\$2,646	4	\$1,921	4	\$1,921	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	4	2,646	4	1,921	4	1,921	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(725)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	4	1,921	4	1,921	4	1,921	0	0
TRANSFERS								
From other accounts		(69,921)		(69,921)		(69,921)	0	0
To other accounts		68,000		68,000		68,000	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0

The American Fisheries Promotion Act of 1980 authorized a grants program for fisheries research and development projects to be carried out with Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) funds. S-K funds are derived from duties on imported fisheries products; 30% of these duties are transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. The FY 2001 budget estimate of the transfer is \$69.9 million. Of this amount, \$1.9 million will be used for the grants program, and the remaining \$68 million will be transferred to ORF.

APPROPRIATION: Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$0
Financing			0	0
Transfer from Department of Interior			0	3,529
Adjustments to Base			0	(1,367)
2001 Base			0	2,162
Program Changes			0	0
2001 TOTAL MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY			0	2,162

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
DARRF		\$21,026		\$3,662		\$3,662	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	21,026	0	3,662	0	3,662	0	0
FINANCING								
Estimated collections		(1,500)		(1,500)		(1,500)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(15,997)					0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	3,529	0	2,162	0	2,162	0	0
TRANSFERS								
From DOI of offsetting collections		(3,529)		(2,162)		(2,162)	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This fund was established in 1990 to facilitate oil and hazardous material spill response, damage assessment and natural resources restoration activities. The Fund retains sums transferred by parties or government entities for future use. The source of these funds are settlements and awards by the courts. Beginning in FY 2000, funds for assessing damage and for effecting restoration measures will no longer be transferred to the ORF account and will be spent in DARRF, as authorized. Receipts from settlements are expected to be \$1.5 million in FY 2001.

APPROPRIATION: Coastal Zone Management Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted	49	\$4,000
Adjustments to Base		
Re-estimate for collections		(800)
Transfer to ORF	(49)	(3,200)
2001 Base	0	0
Program Change	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0
Transfer to ORF	0	3,200
2001 APPROPRIATION	0	3,200

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Coastal Zone Management	49	\$4,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	49	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,034)		(1,034)		(1,034)	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,034		1,034		1,034	0	0
Transfer to ORF		0		3,200		3,200	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	49	4,000	0	3,200	0	3,200	0	0
Less: Offsetting collections		(4,000)		(3,200)		(3,200)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In FY 2001, NOAA proposes to transfer authorized funding to the ORF account for obligation to facilitate operation of the fund which is expected to continue experiencing declining receipts.

APPROPRIATION: Federal Ship Financing Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$700
Financing				
Adjustments to Base			0	(700)
2001 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Federal Ship Financing Fund	0	\$700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		7,888		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer to Gen. Fund		(7,888)		0		0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Fisheries Promotional Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted	0	\$(1,223)
<u>Financing</u>		
Non-recurring item	0	1,223
2001 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION	0	0

Comparison by Activity

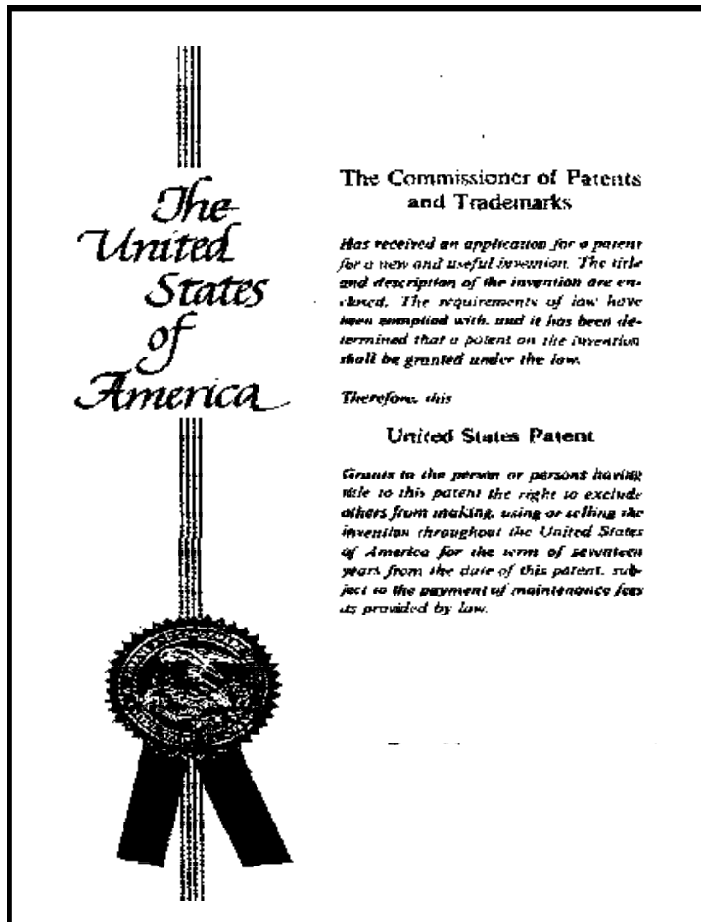
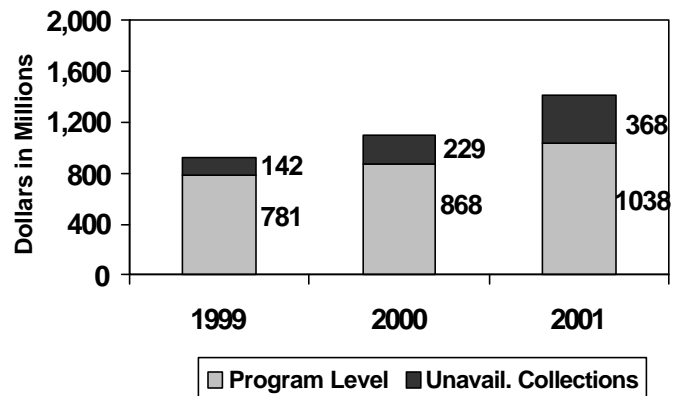
	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Fisheries promotion	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,223)		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year				0		0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (rescissi	0	(1,223)	0	0	0	0	0	0

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) is charged with administering the patent and trademark laws of the United States. PTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection to qualified inventions and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. PTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks.

The PTO will spend \$1,039 million in FY 2001 (which includes \$20 million to be transferred to the Office of Personnel Management for PTO post-retirement benefits) to increase the quality of patent and trademark products and services, keep pace

PTO Funding



with rapid workload growth, promote electronic commerce activities, and implement recently enacted patent reform legislation. Offsetting collections will total \$1,152 million in FY 2001 from fees charged pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376.

PTO Performance Measures

PTO supports the Department's strategic goals of promoting economic growth and stimulating innovation for competitiveness. Performance indicators focus on measuring outputs that will guide the agency toward meeting the goals listed above. Performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as PTO and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and PTO's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	2001 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
From New Offsetting Collections	\$745,026	\$755,000	\$783,843	\$28,843
From Prior Year Offsetting Collections	108,316	116,000	229,000	113,000
From Prior Year-1 Offsetting Collections			25,889	25,889
Rescission	(72,049)	(2,980)		2,980
Fee Collections	(886,915)	(984,000)	(1,151,587)	(167,587)
1999 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 2000	116,000			
1999 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 2001	25,889			
2000 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 2001		229,000		(229,000)
2001 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 2002			367,744	367,744
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	36,267	113,020	254,889	141,869
Unavailable Offsetting Collections due to limitation in current year and becoming available in following year(s)	(141,889)	(229,000)	(367,744)	(138,744)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	(105,622)	(115,980)	(112,855)	3,125
PERMANENT POSITIONS	6,066	7,289	7,684	395

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted				
Fee collections in 2000			7,289	\$987,000
Unavailable offsetting collections				(116,000)
Rescission				(2,980)
Funds Currently Available, 2000			7,289	868,020

Adjustments to Base

Adjustments

Full time permanent (FTP) Adjustment	(261)	
Transfer to GA Security from bureaus		(1,414)

Other Changes

2000 Pay raise	\$4,778	
2001 Pay raise	12,567	
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	94	
Full year cost of positions financed in FY 2000	3,958	
Within-grade step increases	5,026	
One less compensable day	(1,760)	
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	(2,752)	
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	3,460	
Thrift Savings Plan	647	
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI	2,154	
Health insurance	2,453	
Employees' Compensation Fund	11	
Travel	50	
Rent payments to GSA	1,243	
Printing and reproduction	1,606	
Other services:		
Working Capital Fund	149	
Executive Development and Leadership Training	165	
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	783	
NARA Storage and Maintenance	(103)	
General Pricing Level Adjustment:		
Transportation of things	7	
Rental payments to others	8	
Other Services	2,893	
Communications, Utilities and misc.	109	
Supplies	236	
Equipment	536	
Subtotal, other cost changes		0
		38,318

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			(261)	\$36,904
2001 Base			7,028	904,924
Program Changes			656	113,808
Indirect Cost Transfer to OPM			0	20,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			7,684	1,038,732
Total Offsetting Fee Collections				(1,151,587)
Portion Not Available for Obligation (Limitation on Obligation)				367,744
2001 APPROPRIATION			7,684	254,889

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Patents	5,808	\$694,142	5,549	\$712,452	6,141	\$808,880	592	\$96,428
Trademarks	1,102	110,232	1,100	113,834	1,151	124,278	51	10,444
Information Dissemination	276	57,853	276	59,198	276	62,881	0	3,683
Policy	103	18,832	103	19,440	116	22,693	13	3,253
Indirect Cost Transfer to OPM		0		0		20,000	0	20,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	7,289	881,059	7,028	904,924	7,684	1,038,732	656	133,808

FINANCING

Fees	(984,000)	(1,151,587)
Prior year recoveries	(10,000)	0
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	(3,039)	0
Offsetting Collections Not Available for		
Obligation	229,000	367,744
APPROPRIATION	7,289	113,020
Unavailable Offsetting Collections due		
to limitation in current year and		
becoming available in following year(s)	(229,000)	(367,744)
BUDGET AUTHORITY	7,289	(115,980)

Highlights of Program Changes

		<u>Base</u>	<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Patent Process</u>	5,549	\$712,452	+592	+\$96,428

An increase (+592 positions; +\$96,428) is requested for Patent Business activities. This program level will provide resources needed to enhance the quality of the examination process, increase our complement of high performing examiners, promote electronic commerce activities, and implement patent reform legislation.

<u>Trademark Process</u>	1,100	\$113,834	+51	+\$10,444
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An increase (+51 positions; +\$10,444) is requested for Trademark Business activities. This program level will provide resources needed to hire additional trademark examining attorneys, process additional trademark opposition and appeal cases, and expand the Trademark E-Office initiative.

<u>Information Dissemination and Technology</u>	276	\$59,198	0	+\$3,683
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Program changes (0 positions; +\$3,683) are requested for Information Dissemination Business activities. This program level will provide resources needed to provide additional patent data on the PTO Web Site.

<u>Policy</u>	103	\$19,440	+13	+\$3,253
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An increase (+13 positions; +\$3,253) is requested for Policy activities. This program level will provide resources needed to establish an agency-wide integrated quality management system.

<u>Offsetting Collections</u>		\$984,000		+\$167,587
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Fiscal year 2001 projected fee income totals \$1,152 million. This amount includes income associated with 12% annual growth in patent and trademark application filings, as well as income generated by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Secretary / Office of Technology Policy

Led by the Under Secretary for Technology, the Technology Administration (TA) is the focal point for civilian technology and competitiveness issues within the Administration. TA is the primary agency within the Federal government that works in partnership with the private sector to improve U.S. industrial competitiveness and to exercise leadership as the private sector's advocate.

The Under Secretary for Technology oversees three agencies: the Office of Technology Policy (OTP), the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Technical Information Service, as well as the Office of Air and Space Commercialization within the Office of the Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary and the Office of Technology Policy are responsible for coordinating a National technology policy. The Under Secretary serves on the Executive Committee of the Committee on Technology within the President's National Science and Technology Council, which helps establish priorities for research and development in the areas of materials, construction and building, manufacturing infrastructure, electronics and automotive technologies. The Under Secretary also chairs the high-level coordinating committee overseeing the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles Initiative (PNGV), a unique 10-year partnership between the Federal government and the Nation's automakers.

OTP administers the National Medal of Technology, a Presidential award program that celebrates America's spirit of innovation and recognizes excellence in technological innovation and commercialization. OTP will also continue its Partnership for a Competitive Economy (PACE) initiative. Working with state and local government, business and academia, OTP conducts conferences around the country to maintain a dialogue on how the Federal government can help companies compete in the global economy.

TA Performance Measures

The activities under this account support Commerce's strategic goal to stimulate innovation for American competitiveness.

Performance measures will continue to evolve over time as TA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and TA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$9,495	\$7,945	\$8,716	\$771

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	52	52	52	0
Reimbursable	1	1	1	0
Total	53	53	53	0

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted			52	\$7,945
Adjustments to Base				
Transfer				
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security				(15)
Other Changes				
2000 Pay raise		\$51		
2001 Pay raise		96		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		8		
Within grade step increases		6		
One less compensable day		(13)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(18)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		23		
Thrift Savings Plan		4		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		13		
Health insurance		11		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(11)		
Travel				
Per diem		11		
Common carrier		8		
Rent payments to GSA		13		
Printing and reproduction		6		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		6		
Executive development & leadership training		35		
General pricing level adjustment:				
Communications, utilities, & misc.		2		
Supplies and materials		2		
Equipment		3		
Other services		30		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	286
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	271
2001 Base			52	8,216
Program Changes			0	500
2001 APPROPRIATION			52	8,716

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	52	\$7,963	52	\$8,216	52	\$8,716	0	\$500
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	52	7,963	52	8,216	52	8,716	0	500
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	1	575	1	575	1	575	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	53	8,538	53	8,791	53	9,291	0	500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(18)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(1)	(575)			(1)	(575)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	(1)	(593)			(1)	(575)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	52	7,945			52	8,716		

Highlights of Program Changes

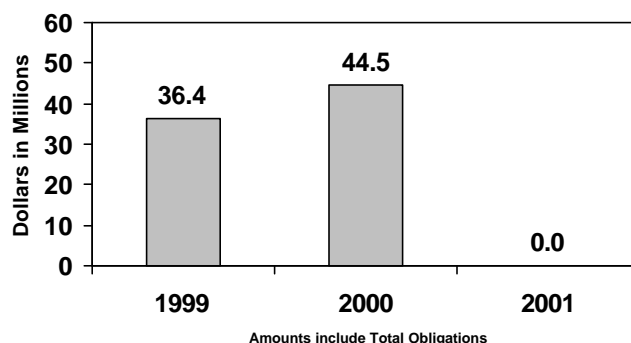
	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent <u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Permanent <u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Office of the Under Secretary /</u>				
Office of Technology Policy	52	\$8,216	+0	\$500

An increase (+0 pos.; +\$500) is requested to strengthen and expand TA policy, evaluation, and outreach capabilities to meet Congressional mandates and Presidential initiatives in four major areas: commercialization of national space technologies; development of clean and efficient new motor vehicles; critical examination of the Nation's system for transferring technology developed by Federal laboratories to the private sector; and increasing the impact of the National Medal of Technology Program. This investment in TA infrastructure supports Commerce's strategic goal to stimulate innovation for American competitiveness. The initiative will strengthen these four programs in the Office of the Under Secretary.

National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS), a component of the Technology Administration, has operated a revolving fund for the payment of all expenses incurred in collecting and preserving scientific, technical, engineering and other business-related information from Federal and international sources and disseminating it to the American business and industrial research community. The Department of Commerce has proposed legislation to cease operations of NTIS by the end of FY 2000. This legislation would maintain the NTIS collection of scientific and technical information by transferring the collection to the Library of Congress, effective October 1, 2000. In 2000, the Administration is requesting a supplemental transfer from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) of \$4.5 million for closure costs.

NTIS Funding



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	1999	2000	2001 Estimate	Increase (Decrease)
NTIS Revolving Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Appropriation	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Y2K Funds (105-277)	1,193	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	1,193	0	0	0
Proposed Supplemental Transfer:				
NTIS Closure	0	4,500	0	(4,500)
Total Budget Authority with Supp.	1,193	4,500	0	(4,500)

PERMANENT POSITIONS

NTIS Revolving Fund (Direct)	0	0	0	0
Reimbursable	333	280	0	(280)
Total Positions	333	280	0	(280)

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Revolving Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$0
Adjustments to Base				
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	0
2001 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Technical Information Service	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	280	\$40,109	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	280	40,109	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(5,109)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(15,750)						
Non-Federal sources		(19,250)						
Subtotal, financing	0	(40,109)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	280	0						
Proposed Supplemental Transfer:								
NTIS Closure	0	4,500						
TOTAL B.A. with Supplemental	280	4,500						

Highlights of Program Changes

The Department of Commerce has proposed legislation to cease operations of NTIS by the end of FY 2000. This legislation would maintain the NTIS collection of scientific and technical information by transferring the collection to the Library of Congress, effective October 1, 2000. In 2000, the Administration is requesting a supplemental transfer from the National Institute of Standards and Technology of \$4.5 million for closure costs.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is responsible for the measurement foundation that supports U.S. industry, government and scientific establishments. NIST promotes U.S. economic growth by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements, and standards. NIST carries out this mission through four major programs.

The **Measurement and Standards Laboratory (MSL) research program** focuses on providing the measurements, standards, verified data, and test methods required for new technologies and competing in the global economy. The world-class scientific and technical staff works closely with private industry, academic researchers, and other government agencies.

The **Advanced Technology Program (ATP)** makes cost-shared awards to accelerate commercialization of high-risk, broadly enabling technologies with significant commercial potential.

The **Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program** assists small and medium-sized companies in assimilating new technologies and manufacturing practices through government-industry partnerships and extension services.

The **Baldrige National Quality Program (BNQP)** is a highly visible quality management program, focused on instilling the principles of continuous quality improvement in American businesses.

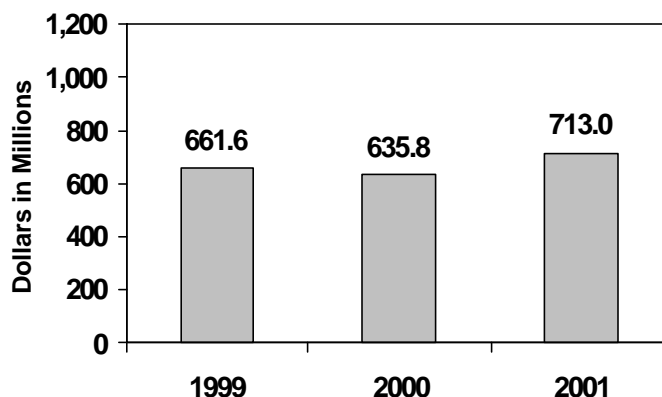
In addition, NIST has initiated a long-term program to upgrade its physical plant. Significant and sustained investment to upgrade existing facilities, which are 35 to 45 years old, is required to support NIST research in the 21st century. The FY 2001 budget includes funding to design a new primary electrical service at the NIST Boulder, Colorado facility and to address the backlog of safety, capacity, maintenance and major repair projects at both the Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Boulder, Colorado facilities.

NIST Performance Measures

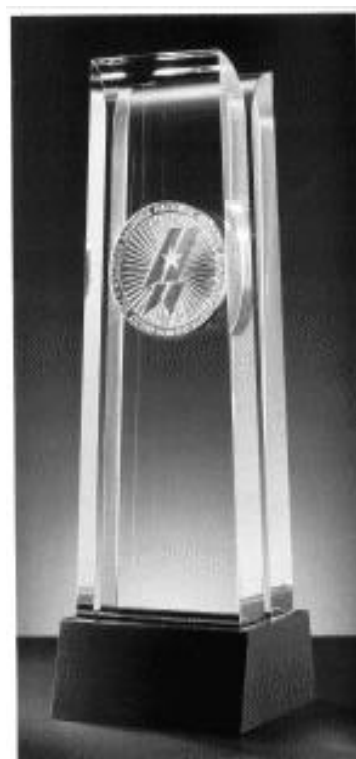
NIST supports Commerce's strategic goals to expand economic growth and to stimulate innovation for American competitiveness.

Performance measures will continue to evolve over time as NIST and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal government as a whole continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, use perfor-

NIST Funding



mance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and NIST's budget justification.



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	1999	2000	2001 Estimate	Increase (Decrease)
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	\$279,732	\$282,138	\$337,508	\$55,370
Industrial Technology Services	304,179	246,780	339,604	92,824
Construction of Research Facilities	56,714	106,880	35,879	(71,001)
Total Appropriation	640,625	635,798	712,991	77,193
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)	21,000			
Working Capital Fund	[398]	0	[7,800]	[7,800]
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	661,625	635,798	712,991	77,193
Proposed Supplementals:				
CIP Expert Review Team (STRS)		1,000		(1,000)
IIIP (ITS)		4,000		(4,000)
Transfer to NTIS		(4,500)		4,500
Total Budget Authority with Supp.	661,625	636,298	712,991	76,693

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2,047	1,987	2,080	93
Industrial Technology Services	377	379	423	44
Construction of Research Facilities	32	32	32	0
Working Capital Fund	706	706	695	(11)
Total Positions	3,162	3,104	3,230	126

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Scientific and Technical Research and Services

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed Perm Pos	Amount	Summary Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted			1,987	\$282,138
Adjustments to Base				
Adjustments				
Restoration of FY 2000 Deobligation Offset				1,000
Transfers				
Transfer of FCS payments to ITA			(2)	(750)
Transfer of FARS financial resources to NIST				766
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security				(482)
Other Changes				
2000 Pay raise		\$1,945		
2001 Pay raise		4,608		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		48		
Within-grade step increases		1,514		
One less compensable day		(613)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(458)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		576		
Thrift Savings Plan		108		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		370		
Health insurance		667		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(54)		
Travel				
Per diem		131		
Common carrier		105		
Rental payments to GSA		1		
Printing and reproduction		26		
NARA storage and maintenance		(1)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		68		
Executive development and leadership training		220		
Financial management system development		4,422		
Reactor License Renewal	4	600		
NRC license fees		1,076		
General pricing level adjustment:				
Transportation of things		12		
Communications, utilities, & miscellaneous charges		147		
Supplies and materials		248		
Equipment		332		
Rental payments to others		40		
Other services		558		
Subtotal, other cost changes			4	16,696
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			2	17,230
2001 Base			1,989	299,368
Program Changes			91	39,140
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			2,080	338,508
Recoveries from Prior Year Obligations				(1,000)
2001 APPROPRIATION			2,080	337,508

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Electronics & electrical engineering	272	\$39,051	272	\$40,127	272	\$40,127	0	\$0
Manufacturing engineering	140	19,299	140	19,821	156	23,571	16	3,750
Chemical science & technology	225	32,481	225	33,360	225	33,360	0	0
Physics	164	28,778	164	29,556	180	37,756	16	8,200
Materials science & engineering	348	53,129	352	54,658	365	57,658	13	3,000
Building & fire research	100	14,887	100	15,292	100	13,932	0	(1,360)
Computer science & applied math.	330	45,267	330	45,551	352	55,751	22	10,200
Technology assistance	118	17,708	116	17,349	116	17,349	0	0
National quality program	38	5,913	38	5,205	38	5,205	0	0
Research support activities	252	33,563	252	38,449	276	47,599	24	9,150
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	1,987	290,076	1,989	299,368	2,080	332,308	91	32,940
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,938)				0		
Recovery of prior year obligations		(1,000)				(1,000)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(7,938)	0	0	0	(1,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,987	282,138	1,989	299,368	2,080	331,308	91	32,940
Transfers		0		0		6,200		6,200
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,987	282,138	1,989	299,368	2,080	337,508	91	39,140
Proposed Supplemental:								
CIP Expert Review Team	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Approp. with Supplement	1,987	283,138	1,989	299,368	2,080	337,508	91	39,140

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Manufacturing Engineering</u>	140	\$19,821	+16	+\$4,000

An increase (+16 pos.; +\$4,000) is included to develop standards to improve U.S. manufacturing productivity by ensuring that electronic data can be exchanged accurately and efficiently for business-to-business electronic commerce. Of this amount, a transfer of \$250 will be made to the NIST Working Capital Fund.



<u>Physics</u>	164	\$29,556	+16	+\$10,000
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An increase (+16 pos.; +\$10,000) is included to provide measurements, standards, and test methods for private sector development of advanced nanotechnologies, including applications in most major industrial sectors, such as health care, semiconductors, communications, defense, biotechnology, and magnetic data storage. Of this amount, a transfer of \$1,800 will be made to the NIST Working Capital Fund.

<u>Materials Science and Engineering</u>	352	\$54,658	+13	+\$4,500
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An increase (+13 pos.; +\$4,500) is included to build a foundation of measurements and standards to support new combinatorial research and development methods for use by U.S. industry, universities, and government agencies, and for use in NIST metrology research. These methods are dramatically faster than traditional sequential methods of research and will speed the discovery and development of new products and processes. Of this amount, a transfer of \$1,500 will be made to the NIST Working Capital Fund.

<u>Building and Fire Research</u>	100	\$15,292	+0	-\$1,360
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A decrease (+0 pos.; -\$1,360) is included to reflect conclusion of a disaster research program on the effects of windstorms on protective structures and other technologies.

<u>Computer Science and Applied Mathematics</u>	330	\$45,551	+22	+\$11,000
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An increase (+11 pos.; +\$5,000) is included to establish a team of computer security experts to help Federal agencies protect their information systems in accordance with Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) #63 on critical infrastructure protection.

An increase (+8 pos.; +\$5,000) is included to develop new tools to better protect information technology elements of the Nation's critical infrastructures through research and development of new measurements, standards, test methods and guidelines that identify and remedy vulnerabilities to natural and intentional disruptions.

An increase (+3 pos.; +\$1,000) is included to provide a foundation of measurements and standards to support the rapid advance of information technology in the U.S. by supporting advanced wireless communications technologies.

Of this amount, a transfer of \$800 will be made to the NIST Working Capital Fund.

<u>Research Support Activities</u>	252	\$38,449	+24	+\$11,000
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An increase (+22 pos.; +\$3,000) is included to expand the NIST/National Research Council Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program to enhance the transfer of advanced technology between universities and NIST; expand the pool of highly skilled scientists and engineers for future NIST positions; and provide temporary staff to carry out more flexibly NIST measurements and standards research in response to changing industry needs.

An increase (+2 pos.; +\$8,000) is included to participate in a DoC-wide effort to develop a high impact, high visibility program for minorities in the sciences and to provide increased contributions of Minority-Serving Institutions to the U.S. scientific and technology base.

Of this amount, a transfer of \$1,850 will be made to the NIST Working Capital Fund.

APPROPRIATION: Industrial Technology Services

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted			379	\$246,780
Adjustments to Base:				
Adjustments				
Restoration of FY 2000 deobligation offset			0	3,800
Unobligated balance (from FY 2000)			0	19,333
Transfer				
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security				(136)
Other Changes				
2000 Pay raise		\$352		
2001 Pay raise		849		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		13		
Within-grade step increases		292		
One less compensable day		(118)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(89)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		111		
Thrift Savings Plan		21		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		71		
Health insurance		125		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(16)		
Travel				
Per diem		23		
Common carrier		24		
Printing and reproduction		6		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		19		
Executive development and leadership training		35		
General pricing level adjustment:				
Transportation of things		1		
Communications, utilities, & miscellaneous charges		41		
Supplies and materials		25		
Equipment		40		
Rental payments to others		12		
Other services		302		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2,139
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	25,136
2001 Base			379	271,916
Program Changes			44	90,821
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			423	362,737
Recoveries from Prior Year Obligations				(3,800)
Unobligated balance (from FY 2000)				(19,333)
2001 APPROPRIATION			423	339,604

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Advanced Technology Program	270	\$211,000	270	\$166,779	270	\$198,600	0	\$31,821
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	109	105,081	109	105,137	111	114,137	2	9,000
National Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (NIIP)					42	48,400	42	48,400
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	379	316,081	379	271,916	423	361,137	44	89,221
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(68,634)		(19,333)		(19,333)		0
Recovery of prior obligations		(20,000)		(3,800)		(3,800)		0
Unobligated balance, end of year		19,333						
Subtotal, financing		(69,301)		(23,133)		(23,133)		0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	379	246,780	379	248,783	423	338,004	44	89,221
Transfer to Working Capital Fund						1,600		1,600
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	379	246,780	379	248,783	423	339,604	44	90,821
Proposed Supplemental:								
Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (IIIP)	0	4,000						
Transfer to NTIS	0	(4,500)						
TOTAL APPROP. with Supplement	379	246,280	379	248,783	423	339,604	44	90,821

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Advanced Technology Program</u>	270	\$166,779	+0	+\$31,821

An increase (+0 pos.; +\$31,821) is included to fund the continuation of existing ATP projects and to fund an additional \$65 million in new awards in FY 2001. This increase addresses a principal goal of the Department of Commerce and the Administration: to stimulate U.S. economic growth by developing high-risk and enabling technologies through industry-driven cost-shared partnerships.

<u>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</u>	109	105,137	+2	+9,000
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An increase (+4 pos.; +\$15,000) is included to stimulate manufacturers' and small businesses' involvement in the digital economy and to support a secure and open environment for electronic commerce.

A decrease (-2 pos.; -\$6,000) is included to reflect a realignment of activities to support E-commerce.

<u>Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection</u>	0	0	+42	+50,000
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An increase (+42 pos.; +\$50,000) is included to establish and operate an Institute to support research and development for protection of the Nation's critical information infrastructures by collaborating with industrial sectors and providing research grants. Of this amount, a transfer of \$1,600 will be made to the NIST Working Capital Fund.

APPROPRIATION: Construction of Research Facilities

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
2000 Enacted			32	\$106,880
Adjustments to Base				
Adjustments				
Non-recurring items				
Advanced Measurement Laboratory		(\$ 69,916)		
External projects		(10,822)		
Safety, capacity, maintenance and major repairs		5,000		
Subtotal, adjustments			0	(75,738)
Other Changes				
2000 Pay raise		21		
2001 Pay raise		64		
Within-grade step increases		22		
One less compensable day		(8)		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(7)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		8		
Thrift Savings Plan		2		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		5		
Health insurance		5		
General pricing level adjustment:				
Communications, utilities, & miscellaneous charges		1		
Contracts / Other services		111		
Supplies and materials		27		
Equipment		4		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	255
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(75,483)
2001 Base			32	31,397
Program Changes			0	4,482
2001 APPROPRIATION			32	35,879

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Construction & Major Renovations	32	\$226,386	32	\$31,397	32	\$35,879	0	\$4,482
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	32	226,386	32	31,397	32	35,879	0	4,482
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(119,506)						
Unobligated balance, end of year								
Subtotal, financing	0	(119,506)			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	32	106,880			32	35,879		
Transfer to Working Capital Fund								
TOTAL, APPROPRIATION	32	106,880			32	35,879		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Construction and Major Renovations</u>	12	\$15,000	+0	+\$500
An increase (+0 pos.; +\$500) is included to design a new primary electrical service at the NIST Boulder, Colorado facility.				
<u>Modifications and Improvements</u>	20	\$16,397	+0	+\$3,982

An increase (+0 pos.; +\$3,982) is included to continue addressing the backlog of safety, capacity, maintenance, and major repair projects at both the Gaithersburg, Maryland and Boulder, Colorado sites in fiscal year 2001.

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

Comparison by Activity

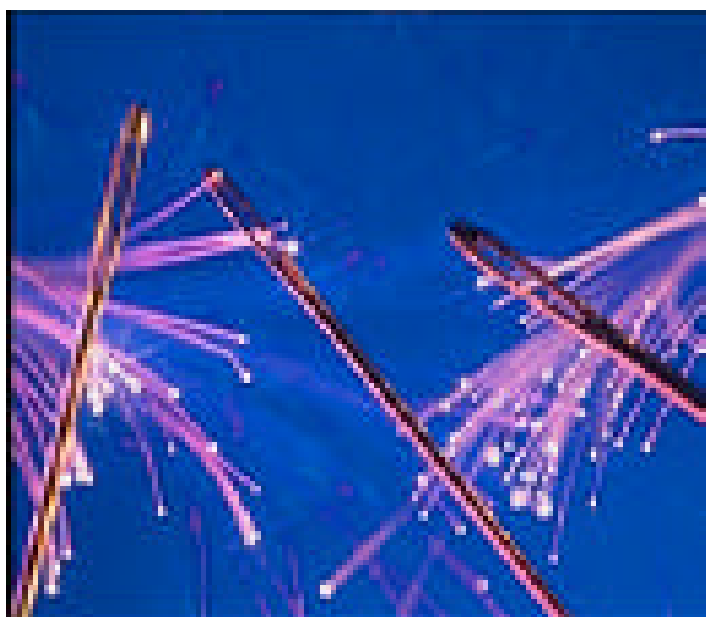
	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Direct Obligations	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$7,800	0	\$7,800
Reimbursable Obligations	706	107,906	706	107,866	695	107,866	(11)	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	706	107,906	706	107,866	695	115,666	(11)	7,800
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(41,005)				(41,005)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		41,005				41,005		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(83,822)				(83,791)		
Non-Federal sources		(24,084)				(24,075)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(107,906)			0	(107,866)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	706	0			695	7,800		
TRANSFERS								
From STRS		0				(6,200)		
From ITS		0				(1,600)		
TOTAL, APPROPRIATION	706	0			695	0		

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

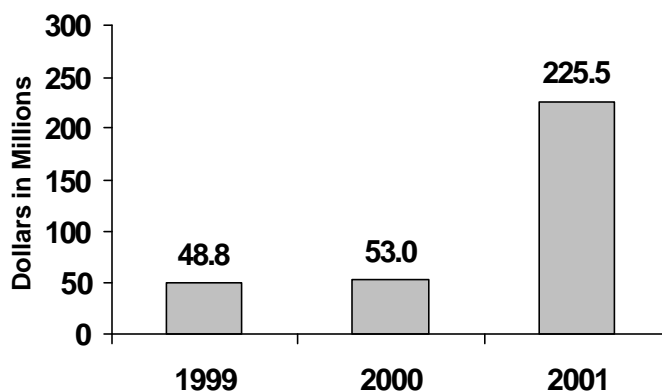
The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is responsible for the development of domestic and international telecommunications and information policy for the Executive Branch; for ensuring the efficient and effective use of the Federal radio spectrum; for performing state-of-the-art telecommunications research, engineering, and planning; and for administering the Federal programs that support telecommunications facilities for education, health care, and other social services.

The NTIA budget for the fiscal year starting October 1, 2000 reflects the agency's ongoing commitment to find solutions that will help close the digital divide – the gap between those with access to the Internet and information technologies and those without. Much of the focus of the proposed agency budget for the fiscal year will be directed at grant programs and research programs that bring technology into communities as well as to protect the public's spectrum, a critical component of the Nation's infrastructure.

The digital divide cluster of programs is added to the traditional responsibilities of managing the spectrum for Government users, of helping public broadcasters maintain the best and most up-to-date equipment for their services, and the new responsibilities of helping to protect our Nation's critical information networks.



NTIA Funding



The Salaries and Expenses budget includes funding to maintain ongoing programs as well as to undertake new initiatives:

- 1) to continue the *Falling Through The Net* statistical survey, part of the Digital Divide cluster;
- 2) to examine ways to enhance the environment in which broadband technology is utilized in our economy, also part of the digital divide cluster;
- 3) for improvements to the Federal radio spectrum management system that is used to support the assignment of radio spectrum for all Federal agencies; and
- 4) to provide base funding for a Critical Infrastructure Protection to protect the Nation's telecommunications and information infrastructure against purposeful attack and to participate in an interagency, cross-sector working group for research and development.

Formerly titled the Telecommunications Information Infrastructure Assistance Program, funded in the Technology Opportunities Grants account, the Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) will expand to provide matching funds to state, local and tribal governments and non-profit entities to extend the benefit of information technologies to all Americans, especially those in under served communities. This program demonstrates the viability of innovative systems, the utility of interconnection among existing systems, and the use of advanced information technology in the public and non-profit sectors. The model programs can show how advanced telecommunications and information systems stimulate economic expansion, improve learning at all levels, improve the delivery of health care, strengthen public safety communications, and allow greater



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access for ordinary citizens to information resources throughout the country. Improvements in these services are especially needed in rural, remote, and economically disadvantaged areas.

To ensure that access to the Internet is an opportunity afforded to all Americans, the Administration proposes the creation of a new program that would provide low-income individuals and families with the connections, training, and support necessary for full participation in today's increasingly online society. A major component of the Communities program, the goal of the Home Internet Access program is to bridge the digital divide by providing targeted investments to bring these at-risk populations online. NTIA will build on its experience in supporting demonstration projects in low-income communities (through the Technology Opportunities Program) and in documenting and analyzing the digital divide (through the *Falling Through the Net* series).

In addition, the Administration seeks to continue its program of assisting communities by supporting local broadcasting organization's acquisition of required digital broadcasting equipment. NTIA's Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning, and Construction program, in conjunction with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, is continuing to support public broad-

casting digital conversion. The conversion program is designed to meet the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandate for digital broadcasting by 2003.

NTIA Performance Measures

NTIA's strategic planning process is designed to improve the management and effectiveness of the agency. Within the resources available, NTIA will address priority issues in telecommunications and information today and maximize the return on those resources by utilizing agency expertise throughout its programs.

NTIA's strategic planning process complements and extends the strategic plan of the Department of Commerce. NTIA's goals support Commerce's goals and objectives:

- A** Expand economic growth trade and prosperity;
- B** Stimulate innovation for American competitiveness;
- C** Advance sustainable economic development.

NTIA's four strategic goals are presented below.

NTIA Strategic Goals

- Promote open markets and encourage competition.
- Ensure spectrum provides the greatest benefit to all people.
- Advance the public interest in telecommunications, mass media and information.
- Promote the availability and sources of advanced telecommunications and information services.

Performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as NTIA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacities to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and NTIA's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$10,940	\$10,953	\$20,315	\$9,362
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning & Construction	21,000	26,500	110,075	83,575
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	(1,175)	0	0	0
Home Internet Access	0	0	50,000	50,000
Technology Opportunities Program	18,000	15,500	45,119	29,619
Total Appropriation	48,765	52,953	225,509	172,556
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	48,765	52,953	225,509	172,556

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	98	98	129	31
Reimbursable	148	148	148	0
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning & Construction	13	13	24	11
Home Internet Access	0	0	15	15
Technology Opportunities Program	34	24	31	7
Total	293	283	347	64

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			98	\$10,953
Adjustments to Base				
Transfer:				
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security				(52)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$96		
2001 Pay raise		206		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		27		
Within-grade step increases		71		
One less compensable day		(29)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(1)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		1		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		6		
Health insurance		34		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(10)		
Travel				
Per diem		18		
Common carrier		5		
Rent payments to GSA		22		
Printing and reproduction		4		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		22		
Executive development and leadership training		25		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Communications, Utilities & misc.		4		
Other services		7		
Supplies and materials		3		
Equipment		3		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	514
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	462
2001 Base			98	11,415
Program Changes			31	8,900
2001 APPROPRIATION			129	20,315

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Domestic & International Policies	37	\$3,926	37	\$3,719	37	\$4,119	0	\$400
Spectrum Management	24	4,006	24	4,129	40	7,829	16	3,700
Telecommunication Sciences Research	37	3,568	37	3,567	52	8,367	15	4,800
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	98	11,500	98	11,415	129	20,315	31	8,900
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	148	20,363	148	23,411	148	24,211	0	800
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	246	31,863	246	34,826	277	44,526	31	9,700
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(547)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(148)	(19,863)			(148)	(23,711)		
Non-Federal sources		(500)				(500)		
Subtotal, financing	(148)	(20,910)			(148)	(24,211)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	98	10,953			129	20,315		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>Positions</u>		<u>Positions</u>	
<u>Spectrum Management</u>	24	\$4,129	+0	+\$200

A program increase is proposed to improve the use of spectrum through increased sharing and spectrum efficiency. This is the second phase of a four-year spectrum modernization effort. This phase will develop specifications for a secure two-way communications network from NTIA to Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) agencies. This request will be matched with \$800,000 in reimbursements from the Federal agencies that use spectrum.

<u>Critical Infrastructure Protection</u>	0	\$0	+16	+\$3,500
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An increase is requested to carry out the lead agency responsibilities for the CIP information and communications sector. As lead agency, NTIA will work to ensure that both public and private sector perspectives on infrastructure assurance are reflected in all deliberations; establish and maintain channels of communication with all entities, both public and private, domestic and foreign; develop and implement an awareness and education program for the sector; develop and propose legislation and regulations that will enhance infrastructure assurance programs.

This request also includes funds to establish an Information Sharing Analysis Center (ISAC) as directed in Presidential Decision Directive-63. Departments with lead agency functions will establish ISACs which will analyze, gather, sanitize and distribute information from the private sector to other industry companies within affected industry sectors, as well as those Government entities specific to the information and communications sector.

<u>Domestic and International Policies</u>	37	\$3,719	+0	+\$400
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This increase would provide permanent funding for the *Falling Through the Net* study, a statistical survey that measures access to computers, Internet and telecommunications services among different parts of society throughout the country. The study has been viewed as a resounding success in documenting the scope of universal service in today's digital economy. The program combines Bureau of the Census statistical expertise with NTIA's analytical focus to produce a clear picture of the people and places that are under served.

Telecommunication Sciences Research

37

\$3,567

+15

+\$4,800

An increase (+10 pos; +\$2,000) is proposed for enhancing the environment in which broadband (wireless and wire line) technology is utilized in our economy. As stewards of the Federal spectrum allocation and experts in spectrum- and network-related research, NTIA will provide the technology and technical assistance that supports the information and communication needs of our public education, safety and health officials as well as facilitate opportunities for American businesses to compete in the world economy. The *Broadband for the Next Generation Internet* effort will focus on improving the quality and performance of current services so that advanced Internet, voice, and video services are available for all Americans.

An increase (+5 pos; +\$2,800) is proposed for NTIA to participate in an interagency, cross-sector working group for research and development on CIP issues. As part of the inter-agency working group, NTIA's Institute for Telecommunication Sciences will undertake the Network Reliability and Restoration element of its proposed CIP research program. NTIA will identify, evaluate, and implement telecommunication system and network enhancements that respond to a wide range of infrastructure vulnerabilities, including both design weaknesses and external threats, such as physical and cyber attacks. NTIA will undertake cooperative efforts with industry and with Government agencies (e.g., FCC, NCS, NIST, NSA) to systematically identify and assess these and other vulnerabilities of emerging architectures. Based on these assessments, NTIA will develop and test an array of network reliability enhancement techniques. Within the Commerce Department, NTIA will address threats to the telecommunications infrastructure and NIST will address metrology issues.

APPROPRIATION: Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			13	\$26,500
Adjustments to Base				
Transfer:				
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security				(12)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$15		
2000 Pay raise		30		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		6		
Within-grade step increases		2		
One less compensable day		(4)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(16)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		20		
Thrift Savings Plan		4		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		12		
Health insurance		4		
Travel				
Per diem		1		
Common carrier		1		
Rent payments to GSA		2		
Printing and reproduction		1		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		5		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Other services		4		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	87
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	75
2001 Base			13	26,575
Program Changes			11	83,500
2001 APPROPRIATION			24	110,075

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Grants	0	\$25,084	0	\$24,700	0	\$106,000	0	\$81,300
Program Management	13	1,931	13	1,875	24	4,075	11	2,200
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	13	27,015	13	26,575	24	110,075	11	83,500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(515)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	13	26,500			24	110,075		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Public Telecommunications Facilities</u>				
<u>Planning and Construction</u>	13	\$26,575	+11	+\$83,500

An increase (+11 pos; +\$83,500) is requested to continue the Administration's program of assisting broadcasters with the purchase of digital broadcasting equipment needed to meet the Federal mandate to convert to digital transmission. The FCC mandated that all public broadcasting stations should convert to digital transmission by 2003. NTIA's Public Telecommunications Facilities Program, in conjunction with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, is continuing *Public Broadcasting's Digital Conversion*. In addition to the \$110.1 million budget proposed for FY 2001, this budget requests advanced appropriations for completing the program of \$197.5 million for a total appropriation of \$307.6 million.

This increase will assist public broadcasting stations with the conversion from analog to digital broadcasting through the awarding of competitive, matching grants. The grants issued will not only allow stations to convert, but also provide incentives for more efficient operations. As necessary, this program will continue to fund grants to replace basic equipment and provide assistance to rural and other areas where financial assistance is lacking.

APPROPRIATION: Technology Opportunities Program

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			24	\$15,500
Adjustments to Base				
Transfer:				
Working Capital Fund transfer to GA for security				(18)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2000 Pay raise		\$21		
2001 Pay raise		45		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		9		
Within-grade step increases		22		
One less compensable day		(6)		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(1)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		2		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		2		
Health insurance		9		
Travel				
Per diem		9		
Common carrier		4		
Rent payments to GSA		3		
Printing and reproduction		3		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		8		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Other services		7		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	137
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	119
2001 Base			24	15,619
Program Changes			7	29,500
2001 APPROPRIATION			31	45,119

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Technology Opportunity Program								
Grants	0	\$13,066	0	\$12,500	0	\$41,000	0	\$28,500
Program Management	24	3,864	24	3,119	31	4,119	7	1,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	24	16,930	24	15,619	31	45,119	7	29,500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,430)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	24	15,500			31	45,119		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Technology Opportunities Program Grants</u>	24	\$15,619	7	+\$29,500

With the proposed increase (+7 pos; +\$29,500), the TOP program will expand to provide competitive, matching grants to state, local and tribal governments, and non-profit entities to extend the benefit of information technologies to all Americans. Emphasis will be placed on reaching those in under served communities. The projects funded under this program demonstrate and evaluate innovative uses of advanced information infrastructure in the delivery of a variety of public services at the community level. By supporting model projects that can be replicated in other communities, the program has a ripple effect that extends beyond the communities that are directly served by the awards. Without additional Federal support, many public sector organizations will not be able to use technology in the near term, and the gap between these organizations and those with the resources to acquire advanced technology today would continue to grow.

APPROPRIATION: Home Internet Access

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$0
Adjustments to Base				
2001 Base			0	0
Program Changes			15	50,000
2001 APPROPRIATION			15	50,000

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Home Internet Access								
Grants	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$46,000	0	\$46,000
Program Management	0	0	0	0	15	4,000	15	4,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	15	50,000	15	50,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			15	50,000		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Home Internet Access</u>	0	\$0	+15	+\$50,000

An increase (+15 pos.;+\$50,000) is requested to begin an innovative program that will provide low income families with access to the Internet from their homes. This new program will build on the lessons of the highly successful Technology Opportunities Program (TOP). Through six years of supporting and evaluating projects that demonstrate innovative information technology applications in low-income communities, TOP has built an extensive base of knowledge on issues, challenges, and effective solutions.

The Home Internet Access program would be designed around two of the hallmarks of the TOP program: 1) locally-driven solutions; and 2) public-private partnerships. NTIA's experience has shown that the most creative, innovative, and effective solutions come not from the Federal government, but from local communities. Therefore, NTIA will challenge low-income communities to devise solutions that best reflect their circumstances and best meet their needs. NTIA's experience has also shown that strong partnerships and broad community support are key ingredients in sustaining information technology projects. The Home Internet Access program will encourage community-based partnerships and partnerships among local organizations, academia, and private industry. In order to demonstrate the local and private sector commitments, applicants will be required to provide matching funds.

APPROPRIATION: Endowment for Children's Educational Television

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2000 Enacted			0	\$0
Adjustments to Base				0
2001 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
2001 APPROPRIATION			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2000 Currently Avail		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Endowment for Children's Educational Television								
Grants	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Program Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		18						
Unobligated balance, end of year		(18)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Endowment for Children's Educational Television</u>	0	0	0	0

This program has been discontinued.

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION REQUIRED FOR 2001

	2001 <u>Request</u>
APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY	
<u>International Trade Administration</u>	
Export Promotion, P.L. 103-392, expired 1996	\$310,390
<u>Bureau of Export Administration</u>	
Export Administration Act of 1979, Reauthorization P.L. 103-10, expired 8/20/94	71,554
<u>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</u>	
<u>National Marine Fisheries Service</u>	
Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-478, expired 9/30/92	64,914
Marine Mammal Protection Act, P.L. 103-238, expired 9/30/99	25,938
Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act, P.L. 104-297, expired 9/30/99	209,875
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program Authorization Act, P.L. 104-297, expires 9/30/00	120,108
Anadromous Fishery Conservation & Management Act, P.L. 104-297, expires 9/30/00	2,100
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act, P.L. 104-297, expires 9/30/00	3,190
Southern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund, P.L. 106-113, expires 9/30/00	
<u>National Ocean Service</u>	
Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 104-150, expired 9/30/99	166,008
National Marine Sanctuaries Act, P.L. 104-283, expired 9/30/99	32,000
Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 101-506 section 6217 Coastal Nonpoint Source Program expired 9/30/95	4,500
<u>Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund</u>	
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, P.L. 106-113, expires 9/30/00	140,000
Southern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund, P.L. 106-113, expires 9/30/00	10,000
Northern Boundary Restoration and Transboundary Rivers Restoration and Enhancement Fund, P.L. 106-113, expires 9/30/00	10,000
Subtotal, NOAA	<u>788,633</u>

APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY	2001 Request
<u>Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy</u>	
American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991, P.L. 102-245, expired 9/30/93	\$8,716
<u>National Institute of Standards & Technology</u>	
Scientific & Technical Research & Services	337,508
Industrial Technology Services	339,604
Construction of Research Facilities	35,879
American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991, P.L. 102-245, expired 9/30/93	
Subtotal, NIST	<hr/> 712,991
<u>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</u>	
Salaries and Expenses	20,315
Telecommunications Authorization Act of 1992 P.L. 102-538, expired 9/30/93	
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning & Construction	110,075
Public Telecommunications Authorization Act of 1992, P.L. 102-356, expired 9/30/94	
Technology Opportunities Program, P.L. 102-356, expired 9/30/94	45,119
Home Internet Access Program, P.L. 102-356, expired 9/30/94	<hr/> 50,000
Subtotal, NTIA	<hr/> 225,509
TOTAL, AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED	<hr/> 2,117,793
PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED	<hr/> 3,624,540
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS	<hr/> 5,742,333

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

BUREAUS / ACCOUNTS	GA	IG	EDA	CENSUS	ESA	ITA	BXA	MBDA	NOAA	PTO	TA	NIST	NTIA	TOTAL
FY 2000 Enacted	31,392	19,932	387,050	4,753,282	49,330	307,448	53,853	27,221	2,328,336	(115,980)	7,945	635,798	52,953	8,538,560
<u>Transfers:</u>														
Security adjustment	(497)													(497)
CAMS to NIST/FARS	(151)	(117)	(143)		(287)			(68)				766		0
GA security	11,231	(52)	(59)	(3,829)	(94)	(804)	(115)	(24)	(3,437)	(1,414)	(15)	(618)	(82)	688
NIST/STRS (attaches)						750						(750)		0
<u>Financing:</u>														
Fee adjustment										(58,699)				(58,699)
<u>Restorations:</u>														
FY 2000 Rescission									5,923					5,923
Base restorations		936	154	12,000										13,090
Of Prior year carryover to offset 2000 appropriation							739							739
FY 2000 deobligation offset									43,400			4,800		48,200
Unobligated balance from FY 2000									2,652			19,333		21,985
<u>Non-Recurring Costs:</u>														
Planned decennial changes				(4,050,164)										(4,050,164)
Advanced Measurement Lab												(69,916)		(69,916)
Nist external projects												(10,822)		(10,822)
Safety, capacity, maintenance & major repairs												5,000		5,000
Reappropriation of unobligated balances									(3)					(3)
National Textile Consortium						(9,000)								(9,000)
Textile/Clothing Technology Corporation						(3,000)								(3,000)
Access Mexico						(255)								(255)
Center for Global Competitiveness						(500)								(500)
<u>Recoveries:</u>														
Prior year obligations				(28,000)					(43,504)			(4,800)		(76,304)
Unobligated balance from FY 2000												(19,333)		(19,333)
														0
Adjustment for Goddard rent savings									4,656					4,656
Reestimate for CZMF fees									(800)					(800)
2001 Pay raise & 2000 annualization	1,243	562	701	6,797	1,383	5,211	1,224	313	24,162	17,439	155	7,900	455	67,545
Other cost changes	840	365	535	8,869	881	15,297	1,153	214	22,526	20,879	131	11,190	283	83,163
FY 2001 Base	44,058	21,626	388,238	698,955	51,213	315,147	56,854	27,656	2,383,911	(137,775)	8,216	578,548	53,609	4,490,256
<u>Program Initiatives:</u>														
Accelerating the Transition to Electronic Commerce	5,800		23,000	10,000	3,500	11,600		500		25,050		14,000	81,900	175,350
Expanding Commerce's Partnership with Minority Serving Institutions									17,000			11,000		28,000
Strengthening our Natural Resources Infrastructure			3,200						375,811					379,011
Stimulating Manufacturing & Environmental Technology Exports						4,000								4,000
Combating Terrorism & Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness (WMD)	1,550						11,200							12,750
Critical Infrastructure Protection							3,500		4,000	2,157		60,000	6,300	75,957
Addressing Critical Construction				3,200					29,326			4,482		37,008
Enhancing the U.S. Statistical Infrastructure				14,573		700								15,273
Promoting Native American Economic Development			49,200			4,500								53,700
Mississippi Delta			10,000											10,000
Assisting Public Broadcasting Digital Conversion													83,500	83,500
Other program changes		1,100	(36,700)	(7,523)		21,200			(45,667)	(2,287)	500	44,961	200	(24,216)
Transfer from USDA			10,000						20,000					30,000
FY 2001 Request	51,408	22,726	446,938	719,205	54,713	357,147	71,554	28,156	2,784,381	(112,855)	8,716	712,991	225,509	5,370,589